Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
FULTON & PRICE, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
$3 50 a-year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.
No subscription received for less than 12 months.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
☞ All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to the Proprietors.

JAMES FULTON, Editor.
A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

VOL. 5.....NO. 30.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1849.

TERMS: $3 50 in advance.

WHOLE NO. 238.

Terms for Advertising.
Per square of 16 lines or less each insertion.
One square 1 insertion, $ 50
Do. do. 2 insertions, 75
Do. do. 3 do. 1 00
Do. do. 3 months, without change, 3 00
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A deduction of 33½ per cent on advertising bills over $20.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, cash in advance.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon the private character of any individual, can, under ANY circumstances, be admitted.

CIRCULATION of THE JOURNAL 1300

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL - Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and goes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

W. S. ASHE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE OPPOSITE COURT-HOUSE.)
Wilmington, N. C.

ADOPTS this method of informing his friends that he has determined to return to the practice of the Law, and will be grateful for any business that may be confided to his hands. He will at present attend the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin, and Wayne. [Feb 2, 1849—21-tf

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE IN NIXON'S BASEMENT.)
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
will be grateful for any business entrusted to him.
Jan 26, 1849—[20-tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
ROB'T G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 6, 1848.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

W. L. SMITH.
(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & SMITH,)
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
STORE on North Water Street, Parsley's block.
September 29, 1848

JOHN T. RUSS,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 13, 1848—[5-y

T. F. ROBESON,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER and LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec 22, 1848—[15-tf

MOODY B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has located in the town of Wilmington, N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite the Court-house.
M. B. S. will also practice in the Courts of Brunswick and Duplin Counties.
ept 29, 1848—[3-tf

SCOTT, KEEN & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
SUPERIOR
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Market-Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1849[—19-1y.

JOHN WALKER, Jr.,
Auctioneer and Commission
MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 16, 1848.—[27tf

Notice.

THE subscriber has opened an office in Parsley's block on Water St., for the transaction of a general Commission Business. Proper attention will be paid to the sale of merchandise of any kind, as well as to the sale or shipment of any of the products of the country; and the usual advances made when desired, on consignments for sale, or for shipment to my friends at the North. I have a good Naval Store yard and Warehouse, remote from the danger of fire and will make charges very moderate, where persons may desire to store temporally. W. O. JEFFREYS.
May 5th, 1848.—[34tf

NOTICE.

B. SHERMAN would inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE work, both in making and repairing. He has now on hand, a number of new CARTS and DRAYS, made in the best manner. He is also prepared to have all kinds of Blacksmith work done, in the best manner and at the shortest notice.
☞ Shop near Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG'S Distillery.
September 22, 1848—[2-tf

COOPER'S ISINGLASS.

THE above article is the best in use for making JELLIES. They can be made in the warmest weather without any difficulty, perfectly stiff and transparent, and when flavored with the extracts of Vanilla, Damask Rose, Lemon and Nutmeg, Rose, Peach or Orange flower water, they are unsurpassable. The above articles are for sale by
W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

HOTCHKISS'
Vertical Water Wheels.

W. BRANSON is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the castings to any person who may desire to see them. There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, or Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
Dec 29, 1848—[16-tf

DR. SWAYNE'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY.
TELL IT IN GATH—PUBLISH IT IN THE STREETS OF ASKALON!

The greatest Medicine in the known world.

OF all the cures that have ever been recorded, we may safely say the annals of medicine cannot furnish one to surpass this, which now stands as a living proof of the curability of CONSUMPTION, even when life had been despaired of.

Read this extraordinary case:

DECEMBER 25th, 1848.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: Having contracted a severe cold, which settled upon my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms become very alarming; there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way thro' my side, and discharged large quantities of puss externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left with me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make a trial of it, and to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am now happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact. ABRAHAM HUNSICKER,
2 miles from Skippackville, Skippack township, Pennsylvania.

Asthma of Eleven Years Standing,

Permanently cured by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, after all other remedies had failed.

CINCINNATI, February 19, 1847.

DR. SWAYNE—This may certify that eleven years ago last fall, I was troubled with the Asthma, which increased upon me in defiance of all the remedies I could hear of, until the year 1839–'40, when I was obliged to leave my native New England for a milder clime, which had the effect to mitigate my sufferings for three or four years, after which the disease increased until last winter. My sufferings were intense, almost beyond endurance, being obliged to sit up night after night, from inability to sleep in bed.

Last Fall I felt the symptoms earlier than usual in the season, but hearing that Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry was a sovereign remedy for *Diseases of the Lungs*, I immediately commenced its use, and the result was almost immediate relief. For the last six weeks I have not felt the least symptoms of the Asthma, and feel confident that I am well of it, and that I have been cured by the above named medicine.

Yours respectfully, J. W. KNIGHT,
Walnut street, between 3d and 4th.

Important Caution--Read! Read!

There is but one genuine preparation of Wild Cherry, and that is Dr. Swayne's, the first ever offered to the public, which has been sold largely throughout the United States and some parts of Europe; and all preparations called by the name of Wild Cherry have been put out since this, under cover of some deceptive circumstances, in order to give currency to their sales. Each bottle of the genuine is enveloped with a beautiful steel engraving, with the likeness of William Penn thereon; also Dr Swayne's signature, and as a further security, the portrait of Dr Swayne will be added hereafter, so as to distinguish his preparations from all others.

Swayne's Celebrated Vermifuge!

"*A safe and effectual remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or Dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.*"

This remedy is one which has proved successful for a long time, and it is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it to be *far superior* (being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual,) to any other medicine ever employed in diseases for which it is recommended. It not only destroys worms, but it invigorates the whole system. It is harmless in its effects, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use, even when no worms are discovered. Dr Swayne's Vermifuge has met with a degree of favor from the public, which has perhaps never before been accorded to any medicine. It needs no recommendation wherever it is known. To the fond mother, bending in sleepless anxiety over her wasting child, it will carry relief joy, and thankfulness; to all who are suffering from the diseases for which it is prepared, it offers a speedy restoration to health.

Remember! the genuine is put up in *Square Bottles*, with the portrait of Dr Swayne on each label, also his signature.

The above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr H. SWAYNE, Philadelphia, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
A. C. EVANS, Druggist,
Wilmington, N. C.
Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.; SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by most respectable dealers in medicines throughout the United States.
March 16, 1849—[27

SARSAPARILLA.

Townsend's, Sands, (in quart bottles,) Sands, (small,) Webster's, Graffenberg's, Carpenter's, and Sands Iodide of Sarsaparilla, always on hand.
W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!

THE subscriber informs his old friends and all others in want of BLACK-SMITH work, of any description, executed in a style not inferior to work done at any other shop in N. Carolina or at the North, that he continues to carry on the Black-smith business at his old stand, on Princess-street, opposite the Theatre.

Farmers, Turpentine and Timber makers, and others, having OLD AXES that are useless to them, are informed that they can have them worked over, and warranted to be equal to new ones, and at much less cost.

He has on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, of approved pattern. These Ploughs are made by NED BEATTY, who is admitted to be the best Plough manufacturer in this section of the State.

ALSO; ROUND SHAVES, manufactured by the subscriber, always on hand for sale.

ALSO; HORSES SHOD, & Carriages, Drays, &c., REPAIRED in a neat and substantial style. In a word, every description of BLACK-SMITH WORK can be executed at his shop, and the work warranted.

Orders are solicited, and prompt attention given
Wilmington, N. C., } L. WOOD.
Oct. 27, 1848. } 7v5-12m

DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA!
Wonder and blessing of the Age!
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood*; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the great secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last five years more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children during the two past seasons.

10,000 cases of general debility and want of nervous energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any **Invigorating Cordial**. As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—*Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured: Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

New-York, April 28, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant,
WM. RUSSELL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism.—This is only one of more than four thousand cases of rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have suffered terribly for nine years with rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, & they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully, JAS. CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits! Fits! Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Weschester county:

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits: we tried almost every thing for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in our circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful. Yours, respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, jr.

Female Medicine. Dr. Townsend's Sarparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipent Consumption, barrenness, prolapsus Uteri, costiveness, piles, leucorrhœa, and for the general prostration of the female system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us.

To Mothers and Married Ladies. This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are subject. It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating to produce subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease. By using a few bottles of this medicine, many severe and painful surgical operations may be prevented.

Great blessing to Mothers and Children. It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attending upon child-birth ever discovered. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully.

Beauty & Health. Cosmetics, chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted and variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids of the coursing of the pure, rich blood to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of lovelliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature*—not of *powder or soap*. If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paint and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to the eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired Ladies in the north who take but little exercise or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexions, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station, crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies. Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c. &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incid-nt to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

Scrofula Cured. This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

DR. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine.—They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.
Yours, respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st.

Opinions of Physicians Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.
H. P. PULING, *M. D.*
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
Albany, April 1, 1847. P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D

Caution. Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, and some of them have stole and copied our advertisements. They are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

Principal Office 126 Fulton Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; F. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co, 151 Chartres street, N. O; 105 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist,
Wilmington, N. C.
Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.
June 23, 1848—[41-1y

WHISKEY, PORK, BACON, &c

20 bbls. N. O. Rectified Whiskey; 2 do back country Rye Whiskey; 5 do N. E. Rum; 5 do Gin; 5 do Brandy; 5 qr. casks Malaga Wine; 6,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon—Sides and Hams; 30 bbls Mess Pork; 10 do, Prime do; 20 do Canal Flour. For sale by W. L. SMITH.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst., a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county. James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
A. B. CHESNUTT, *Sheriff.*
July 14, 1848—[44-tf

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,
First Door in L. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS.

Superfine Broad Cloths;
Pilot and Beaver do
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;
Blue, black and gray Sattinetts,
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,
Linseys and Kerseys;
Bl'k satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;
Cravats and Scarfs;
White, red, and yellow Flannel, a large supply;
Rough and Ready Coats;
Sack and Over do
Irish Linen & Lawns;
Carpeting, a large supply;
Men's silk shirts;
do Garsey's over-shirts
do net shirts & drawers
do Saxony Wool shirts and drawers;
Superfine bed Blankets;
Negro do do
Horse do do
Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Table & bird-eye Diapers;
6-4 brown damask do
6-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Cotton & Russia diapers;
A large supply of Looking Glasses;

FOR LADIES WEAR.

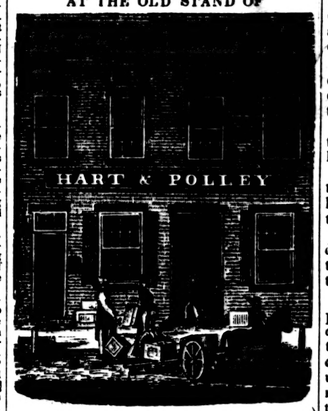
Plain & plaid bl'k Silks;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;
Plaid Tarton's do
Cashmere de Cosse;
do de Lane;
Bombazine, large supply;
French Robes;
do Habbits;
do Collars;
Worked Fronts;
Plain and plaid Alpacca;
Blue and figured do
Silk Warp do
Large superfine Thibet Shawls;
do woolen net do
do Saxony woolen do
do waffle do
Black Merino do
Ladies Hoods;
Children's do
do Polka Coats;
Muslin Skirts;
Black silk and worsted Fringe;
Colored silk do
Silk and thread Buttons for Ladies dresses;
Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
Linen Cambric hdkfs;
Swiss, Mull and Boo Muslin;
Plaid & striped do
Jaconet and Cambric
Ladies col'd Kid Gloves,
do do silk do
Ladies superfine colored Cashmere Hose;
do black do do
do do worsted do
Black & white English silk Hose;
do raw do
Children's worsted boots;
Black, white, and colored Cotton Hose;
Misses' colored do;

1200 yards of Carpeting; 40 cases Boots and Shoes; 250 Umbrellas; which will be sold *very cheap.*

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.
JOHN KYLE & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 15, 1848—3-y

AT THE OLD STAND OF



WILL be found, a general assortment of Church, Parlor, Office, & Cooking Stoves. Grates and Fenders; Double and *Single* acting force and lift Pumps, Lead Pipe, Solar, Camphine and Turpentine Lamps; Tea Trays and Waiters; Coffee and Tea Urns; Coffee Biggins; Coffee and Tea Pots; Steak Dishes, Enameled Sauce Pans and Kettles; Passage Lanterns; Dish Covers; Cake Boxes; Nurse Lamps, and Egg Boilers; Rifles; double and single Guns; Revolving and single Pistols; Powder Flasks; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Percusion Caps, &c. ALSO, all kinds of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron ware made to order.

All CASH and SHORT CREDIT customers punctually attended to. S. P. POLLEY.
Dec 1, 1848.—[12-6m

AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
TIMBER, LUMBER, AND NAVAL STORES.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he will receive orders for the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, and NAVAL STORES, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

He will at all times endeavor to give the quickest possible despatch to all business entrusted to his care. He will also have a large Timber pen and a good wharf at his command, where persons sending any of the above articles to market can secure the same till sold, at a moderate expense.
OFFICE on Hall's wharf.
MILES COSTIN.
Dec 15, 1848[—14-tf

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	

☞ Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

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August 18th, 1848.—[49

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the Second Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 8.]—An Act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty:

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, seventy-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars;

For commutation of subsistence, five thousand six hundred and twenty-one dollars;

For forage of officers' horses, two thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars, and all professors shall be entitled to the same amount of forage which is allowed to officers of the rank to which their rank is assimilated:

For clothing for officers' servants, four hundred and twenty dollars;

For repairs, fuel, apparatus, forage for public horses and oxen, stationery, printing, and other incidental and contingent expenses, twenty-six thousand four hundred and sixty dollars;

For the increase and expenses of the library, one thousand dollars;

For expenses of the board of visitors, one thousand and thirty-three dollars and sixty-one cents;

For barracks for cadets, forty thousand dollars;

For new mess hall, five thousand dollars;

For riding hall, two thousand dollars;

For hospital for enlisted men, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent quarters and barracks for engineer troops, (sappers, miners, and pontoniers,) five thousand dollars.

ROB'T C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved February 19, 1849.
JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC—No. 9.]—An Act making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensions of the United States, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty:

For revolutionary pensions, under the act of the eighteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-eight thousand four hundred dollars;

For invalid pensions, under various acts, two hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars;

For pensions to widows, under the act of the second of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars;

For pensions to widows and orphans, under the act of the twenty-first of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, twenty-four thousand dollars;

For half-pay pensions to widows and orphans, under the act of the sixteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and the act of the sixteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, in addition to an unexpended balance remaining in the treasury of eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifty-seven cents, payable through the Third Auditor's office, ten thousand dollars;

For arrearages prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, under the act of the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, in addition to an unexpended balance remaining in the treasury of two thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars and eighty-nine cents, payable through the Third Auditor's office, one thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any agent for paying pensions shall have a deputy or clerk authorized by law, said deputy or clerk shall have like power to administer oaths or affirmations as said agent may have; and all oaths or affirmations taken before said clerk or deputy shall be of like obligation, and subject to like penalties for false swearing or affirmations, as if taken before the pension agent himself.

Approved February 19, 1849.

[PUBLIC—No. 10.]—An Act to authorize the Secretary of War to make reparation for the killing of a Caddo boy by volunteer troops in Texas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of War to carry out an agreement made and entered into at Torray's Trading House, in the State of Texas, thirteenth September, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, between R. S. Neighbors, United States special Indian agent, and Col. P. H. Bell, on the one part, and Jose Maria Tow-i-ash and Hadi-hah, Caddo Indians, on the other part, to make reparation in money for the killing of a Caddo boy by the volunteer troops in Texas in the summer of eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

APPROVED February 19, 1849

[PUBLIC No. 11.]—An Act for authenticating certain records.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it may and shall be lawful for the keepers, or persons having the custody of laws, judgments, orders, decrees, journals, correspondence, or other public documents, of any foreign government or its agents, relating to the title to lands claimed by, or under the United States, on the application of the head of any one of the departments, the Solicitor of the Treasury, or the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to authenticate the same under his hand and seal, and certify the same to be correct and true copies of such laws, judgments, orders, decrees, journals, correspondence, or other public documents; and when the same shall be certified by such minister, consul, or judge, mentioned in the first section of this act, under his hand and seal of office, to be true copies of the originals, the same shall be sealed up by him and returned to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who shall file the same in his office, and cause it to be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose. A copy of said laws, judgments, orders, decrees, journals, correspondence, or other public documents, so filed, or of the same so recorded in said book, may be *read* in evidence in all courts where the title to land, claimed by or under the United States, may come into question equally with the originals thereof.

SEC. 2 *And be it further enacted*, That the Solicitor of the Treasury shall cause a seal to be made and provided for his office, with such device as the President of the United States shall approve; and copies of any public documents, records, books, or papers, belonging to or on the files of the said office, under the signature of the said Solicitor, or, when the office shall be vacant, under the signature of such officer as may be officiating for the time being, accompanied by an impress of the said seal, shall be competent evidence in all cases equally with the original records, documents, books, or papers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all books, papers, documents, and records in the War, Navy, Treasury, and Post Office Departments, and the Attorney General's Office, may be copied and certified under seal in the same manner as those in the State Department may now by law be, and with the same force and effect, and the said Attorney General shall cause a seal to be made and provided for his office, with such device as the President of the United States shall approve.

Approved February 22, 1849.

[PUBLIC—No. 12.]—An Act granting five years half-pay to certain widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, both regulars and volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the second section of the act entitled "An act amending the act entitled 'An act granting half pay to widows or orphans, where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, in cases of deceased officers and soldiers of the militia and volunteers,'" approved July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, shall be so construed as to embrace all widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whether of the regular army or of volunteers, who have received an honorable discharge, or who remained to the date of their death in the military service of the United States, and who have died since their return to their usual place of residence, of wounds received, or from disease contracted while in line of duty, subject to such rules, regulations, and restrictions as the Secretary of War, by the third section of said act, is authorized to impose.

Approved February 22, 1849.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 1.]—A Resolution for the appointment of regents in the Smithsonian Institution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancies in the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class "other than members of Congress," be filled by the re-appointment of the late incumbents, viz: Rufus Choate of Massachusetts and Gideon Howley of New York.

Approved December 19, 1848.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 2.]—A Resolution relating to the compensation of persons appointed to deliver the votes for President and Vice President of the United States to the President of the Senate.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and for other purposes, as relates to the compensation to be allowed persons appointed by the electors of any State, to deliver to the President of the Senate a list of the votes for President and Vice President, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and that the messengers appointed under the operation of the clause hereby repealed who bore, or may hereafter deliver, the votes cast in the presidential election of eighteen hundred and forty-eight, shall be entitled to demand and receive the same amount that they would have been entitled to had the act approved August twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, not passed.

Approved January 6, 1849.

[RESOLUTION.—PUBLIC—No. 3.]—A Resolution to defray the expenses of certain Chippewa Indians and their interpreter.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of six thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a certain delegation of Chippewa Indians and their interpreter, in coming to Washington city upon business of their tribe with the government of the United States, and their expenses whilst engaged in such business in the city, and on their return home, the money to be paid into the hands of the chiefs of said delegation, or to an agent to be appointed by the Secretary of War, at his option, to conduct said Indians on their way home as far as Detroit, who shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for such services out of the money appropriated as aforesaid.

Approved February 22, 1849.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, April 6, 1849.

ELWOOD FISHER'S ADDRESS.—Since the publication of this address in our columns, the calls for extra copies have been so numerous as to induce us to re-print it in pamphlet form. Copies may be obtained at our office, in the course of a few days, at 10 cents for a single copy, or $1 per dozen.

A DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The last *Fayetteville Carolinian*, asks our opinion upon the subject of holding a District Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. We believe it has always been the custom in this District for the people in the different Counties to make the nomination in their primary meetings, and, so far, we see no disposition to depart from the usual custom. In this matter, we defer altogether to the wishes of the party; and would be happy to receive any communication upon the subject. In another column will be found a communication from "Columbus" on the subject We presume some action will be had by the Democrats of New Hanover during next Superior Court week.

THE PAINTINGS.—We dropped in for a few minutes on Wednesday evening, to witness exhibition of sacred paintings at Mozart Hall. They certainly indicate high talent in the artist Mr. JOEL TATUM, of Mobile, and reflect credit upon the South. The work is entitled the Resurrection, and is in three scenes or pieces—the Passion, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection—the principal and most striking of which is the Resurrection.

No insignificant feature of the exhibition, is the descriptive lecture by Dr. Creighton, who pronounces an eloquent and impressive discourse. As a principle, however, we would prefer that paintings should tell their own story. Describing them is rather too much like the boy who drew a nondescript quadruped upon his slate, and wrote under it, "this is a horse."

THE VIENNOISE DANCERS.—By the advertisement in another column, it will be seen that these *artistes* will give a performance in the Theatre this evening at 8 o'clock. We have had the pleasure of seeing them frequently in the Northern cities, and were always much pleased. We feel confident that no one who attends their exhibitions will be disappointed.

THE CLARENDON HORSE GUARDS.—This fine Cavalry Company, commanded by Capt. HOWARD, paraded last Saturday. The Company looked remarkably well. At the election held after parade, we learn that Cornet COWAN was elected 2d Lieutenant, in place of Lt. THOMPSON, resigned. The vacancy of Cornet was filled by the election of RICHARD H. GRANT, to whose post of 2d Sergeant, Mr. W. T. J. VANN was chosen.

We understand that Capt. HOWARD tendered his resignation, which was not accepted by the Company.

☞Messrs. TALCOTT BURR, M. CRONLY and THOMAS SANDFORD, have been appointed by the commissioners, Auctioneers for the town of Wilmington, for the year commencing the first of this month.

☞The Summer Schedule for the Northern mail, went into operation on Monday last, the 2d inst. Hereafter the Northern mail may be expected to arrive here about noon.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WAYNE.—The proceedings of a meeting of our Democratic friends of Wayne County, held at Goldsboro', on Tuesday last, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a District Convention to be held at Newbern on the 26th instant, will be found in another column. A most excellent spirit prevails among our friends in that District, and they feel confident of being able to give a good account of themselves next August.

"PROGRESSIVE" DEMOCRACY.

It is almost unnecessary to inform our readers that there is a large party in this country, with whose presses and other organs it has become quite fashionable to apply the appellation of "Progressive Democracy," as a term of reproach—as though, indeed, progression were not the very spirit of our age and our country—as though any party could be a proper representative of the American people, and the genius of the American institutions, without being progressive. In these days it is absolutely impossible to stand still. States as well as men must either advance or recede. Ours has always advanced, under the influence of a spirit of progress, and the guidance of a progressive Democracy. A progressive Democracy overthrew monarchial power and founded our glorious constitution—a progressive Democracy swept the alien and sedition laws from the statute book—defended our country and maintained the honor of our flag in the war of 1812—acquired Florida and Louisiana—rid the country from the incubus of a monster bank and its system of fraud and corruption—freed our commerce from the trammels of a partial and unjust restriction, misnamed protection—and though last, not least, stood by our country in her late war with Mexico—carried her gloriously through that struggle—almost doubling her national domain and her national resources, and placed her on a pinnacle of eminence to which she had never previously attained. All this has been the work of progressive Democracy.—Contrast it with its opposite. The stand-still party—the tories of the revolution—the supporters of John Adams in his odious measures—the blue light Federalists of 1812—the Bank men and protectionists, who opposed and villified Andrew Jackson—and finally, the Mexican Whigs of the present day—and can any Democrat fail to be proud of the name, and hail the title of "progressive Democracy" as the designation of a nobler chivalry than ever banded for the recovery of the sepulchre, or rallied at the war cry of the "holy cross."

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.—The Highland Messenger announces Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, Fed. as a candidate for re-election in the mountain District.

Hon R. S. Donnell, Fed. declines being a candidate for re-election in the Newbern district.

The Democrats of Nashville, in public meeting assembled, have recommended that Gen. Pillow be the gubernatorial candidate of the party at the next State election.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

As we think that a residence of some considerable time in the Western part of the State has afforded us an opportunity of judging of the disposition of the people of that section in regard to the Central Rail Road—and as we know that our people feel a deep interest in anything bearing upon the subject—we would venture to make a few suggestions in regard to what we deem the most feasible plan to be pursued in order to have the stock taken, and the construction of the work secured.

And first, we would distinctly state our impression, that if the stock is to be taken at all it *must* be taken in work. In this way, we think and believe that it *can* be taken, and in no other. Less than a month since, we passed through several of the counties through which the Road is contemplated to pass, and were at some pains to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the actual state of things. We have talked with gentlemen well-informed upon the subject, from Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Rowan, Davidson, Orange, Guilford, and Wake, having visited the three first-named counties upon business, besides others near the line, viz: Lincoln, Gaston, and Iredell—and the opinion we have already expressed, seems to be that of the whole community.—The most of the Road, from the Rowan line to Raleigh, will probably be graded by the people of the counties through which it will pass. Mecklenburg and the other counties on the South Carolina line will give virtually nothing, because, in the first instance, they will have about as much as they can do to finish the Charlotte Road; and secondly, the grand lever of human actions—especially when money matters are concerned—is wanting;—they have little or no interest in the Road, as in any case their nearest market is in South Carolina. The people feel well enough disposed towards the Road, but not sufficiently to feel in their pockets. We should be much surprised, indeed, if Mecklenburg and the other border counties should subscribe $20,000, all told.

It will thus be seen that the main, if not the sole, dependence must be placed upon the counties from the Cabarrus line northward to that of Wake. We have not included Cabarrus or Wake in this count, because her proximity to the terminus of the Charlotte and South Carolina Road, will certainly render the former somewhat indifferent upon the subject; and it is probable that the Raleigh and Gaston Road will absorb all the disposable capital which Wake may feel inclined to invest; neither have we mentioned any counties east of Raleigh, as we are now speaking only of the West. Should these counties, as we have every reason to think they will, grade the Road through their borders—say to the amount of 125 miles—it will be enough to secure the charter and State appropriation—that is, counting the grading and other such work on the Road, at $8,000 per mile, which we think not an extravagant estimate, judging from what we know of the route.

By the way, we would remark that if either this or the Manchester Road be not secured, and their speedy completion rendered certain by the next session of the Legislature, the friends of the Danville route will certainly press for, and as certainly obtain, a charter. It will be remembered that it was with difficulty that this project was laid over at the last session, and we know the influences at work to insure its passage at the next.

☞We notice that the Milton Chronicle and our neighbour of this place, are at issue with regard to the priority of their claims to the nomination of General Taylor. It is our decided impression, in fact we are certain that the Wilmington Chronicle was the first paper in this State, that hoisted Gen. Taylor's name, and we think he deserves all the credit to which he may suppose such claim entitles him. It has been said that our worthy neighboor was about to get a mission or some other appointment. Does he own the soft impeachment, or is it *only* a rumor?

☞We are happy to inform our readers that an *anonymous* correspondent of the *Wilmington Commercial*, has already commenced abusing us. If we had, at any time, entertained the slightest doubts of the propriety of our course, *such* opposition would most effectually have removed them. As there are few things we would dislike more than the approval of scribblers of this class, so there is nothing for which we have a more thorough contempt than their enmity. Should we ever be so unfortunate as to be praised by them, we will begin to fear that we have been guilty of some act of meanness of which we ought to be ashamed.

We have always made it a rule never to descend to personalities, and would now distinctly state, once for all, that we can hold no sort of intercourse with a writer who cannot conduct a discussion without resorting to scurility and misrepresentation.

BEAR IT IN MIND—That *every member* of Mr. Polk's Cabinet, without exception, was opposed—openly opposed—to the Wilmot Proviso. Bear it also in mind, that the leading members of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet are Wilmot Proviso men. Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State, *voted for the Proviso*. Mr. Ewing, of the Home Department, makes no concealment of his views in this respect. The appointment of Jacob Collamer as Postmaster General, has been hailed by the whole Abolition-Whigs of New England, as a tribute paid to their principles. Mr. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury, is unquestionably an able lawyer, and a respectable man; but we speak by the card, when we say that he is a most rigid Federalist, and opposed to every extension of slave territory. Of Messrs. Crawford, Preston, and Johnson, we know but little, in this respect, or indeed, in any other, always excepting Mr. Johnson, whom we consider the best appointment Gen. Taylor has yet made. Barring his politics, Reverdy Johnson is a most excellent appointment for the office of Attorney General.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.—We learn from the Fayetteville Observer that about $90,000 have been subscribed to this institution, of which about $75,000 have been taken in Fayetteville, and most of the remainder in Washington, N. C The Observer adds that a few gentlemen in Fayetteville will take the balance necessary to put the Bank in operation, viz:—$10,000.

ILLINOIS.—Gov. French, of Illinois, will call an extra session of the Legislature to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate caused by the non-reception of Gen. Shields.

"PROSCRIPTION PROSCRIBED."

In an article under this head, the Raleigh Register of the 31st ult., says that those Democratic office-holders who have taken part in elections should be removed, and that such removal is demanded by the party which elevated Gen. Taylor. Are we to understand the Register as meaning, that by accepting an office under government, a man is to be deprived of the independent expression of his opinions, or the full exercise of his rights as a citizen. As for the vague charge of prostitution of offices for base purposes and so forth, it is a matter of which we have heard much and seen nothing A charge frequently made, but seldom, if ever, proved. Such a rule as this might be strained so as to include every honest and independent Democrat under the government. For our own part, we must confess that we have little confidence in any man who either has no principles or is afraid to express them.

ALL THE DECENCY.

Let a Democratic editor but venture to criticise even the public acts of the new administration, and straightway there will arise one "dismal universal howl" from the whole tribe of sycophantic office-seekers; the Federal presses will re-echo the cry, and "the groans of the Britons" will be heard, as though the whole party laid claim to the honors of martyrdom. And yet have *they* ever been sparing of the abuse of the late administration? Have they ever respected the sanctity of private life and private character? Perhaps the following extract, which we find in the Washington Union, may serve to answer this query. The Union says:—

The Richmond Whig, always rabid, rarely liberal or just, vents its spleen upon the corps of foreign ministers whom the last administration has sent abroad. For instance, it says: "At London, we have an ambassador who sleeps in a garret, and eats at a shop-house—habits, than which none could be less prepossessing in the eyes of the English. At Paris, we have little more than 'a decayed serving man'—a livered lackey of a past generation."

The New York Mirror (another whig paper) is much more liberal and just. It says: "This is rather a broad exaggeration. Mr. Bancroft lives in handsome style in the aristocratic quarter of London, and we dare say spends quite as much money as his station demands. No diplomatic agent in London has been more noticed by the nobility, or complimented by the press. Mr. Rush is not exactly a rush-light in the ambassadorial world, if he can't speak French."

Mr. Rush is one of the most finished gentleman we have ever seen—amiable in his manners, and an accomplished statesman.—We wish the editor of the Richmond Whig had half his attainments, talents, experience, generosity of character, and amiability of manners.

Such habits as those attributed to, and sneered at in these Democratic functionaries, would in "Old Zack" be "republican simplicity"—"Rough and Readyism," and so forth. Such is toadyism, and so very consistent are the Federal presses.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The following are the Districts, with the names of the late members:—

FIRST—Cherokee, Macon, Haywood, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, Burke, Yancy, McDowell, Cleaveland and Caldwell.—Thos. L. Clingman, Whig.

SECOND.—Ashe, Wilkes, Surry, Davie, Rowan, Iredell, and Catawba—N. Boyden, Whig.

THIRD.—Lincoln, Gaston, Mecklenburg, Union, Stanly, Cabarrus, Montgomery, Richmond, and Moore.—D. M. Barringer, Whig.

FOURTH—Stokes, Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, and Davidson—A. H. Shepherd, Whig.

FIFTH.—Granville, Caswell, Person, Orange, and Chatham.—A. W. Venable, Democrat.

SIXTH—Wake, Franklin, Warren, Edgecombe, Halifax, Nash, and Johnston.—J. R. J. Daniel, Democrat.

SEVENTH—Cumberland, Robeson, Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, and Onslow.—James J. McKay, Democrat.

EIGHTH.—Wayne, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Craven, Carteret, Beaufort, Pitt, Hyde, Washington, and Tyrrell.—R. S. Donnell, Whig.

NINTH—Martin, Bertie, Hertford, Northampton, Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck.—David Outlaw, Whig.

WHO HIS FRIENDS ARE.—Hon. Amos Tuck, the noted Abolitionist, at a Whig supper at Portsmouth the other evening, said:

"The editors who have assigned to me all sorts of opinions will take my presence here this evening as evidence that I have gone over book and line to the Whigs. *I am here this evening to be with my friends, and my enemies may make the most of it.*"

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.—In addition to A. LITTLE, Esq., of whom we have already made mention, the last *Wadesborough Argus* announces SANDERS M. INGRAM, Esq, as a candidate for Congress in the Third District. Mr. INGRAM was a volunteer in Mexico. He is federal in his politics.

TOTAL OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.—Over two hundred thousand dollars of California gold, says the New York Herald, has already been received in this country. It came in the following lots:

Arrivals of California Gold.

Boston, March 26, ship Tzar, from Honolulu, - - - -	$100,000
Boston, March 26, ship Crusader, from Valparaiso, - - -	55,000
Via Chagres, by Lieut. Loesser,	20,000
Via Chagres, by Mr. Carter,	30,000
Via Chagres, in small lots,	5,000
Overland at St. Joseph, Missouri,	10,000
Total, - - - - -	$220,000

Most of this has gone to the mint. That brought by Lieut Loesser, was on government account.

HARTFORD, CT., April 2, 1849.

Connecticut Election.

The election for Governor, Members of Congress and of the Legislature, came off to-night in this State. Col. T. H. Seymour, the democratic candidate for Governor, gains 400 on the whig ticket, and has 13 majority in Hartford. He gains in almost every town in this county.

The present prospects are that a democratic Congressman has been elected in the first district, and it is probable that the State has gone in favor of the democratic party.

Baltimore Sun.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

NEW-HAVEN, April 3, 1849.

Connecticut Election.—The Democrats have elected their Congressmen in the first, second and third districts. The Whig Congressman is elected in the fourth district.

There is no choice of Governor by the people. The House of Delegates stands Democratic, and the Senate is yet doubtful, but the Whigs, it is believed, have a small majority.

Ex-Governor Pennington has declined the appointment of Governor of Minesota.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors: Is it not about time that our people in this District were moving upon the subject of bringing out a candidate for Congress? I wish you would call the attention of the Democracy to this matter through the columns of the Journal. Some suggestions have been made, that a District Convention should be held for this purpose. Now, we here, think that this is unnecessary, as it is believed that our former distinguished representative will consent to serve, and in that case, but little difference of opinion exists, so far as I can see. It seems to me, that this would meet the views of a majority of the party in the District—at least in this part of it. What are your ideas? Let us have some understanding upon the subject.

COLUMBUS.

For the Journal.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Wayne county, held according to previous notice, in the Court House on Tuesday, 3d April, 1849, JOHN EXUM, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. T. DORCH, was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the call of the meeting to be: "To appoint Delegates to a Congressional Convention to be held in Newbern, on the 26th of this month.

On motion, the Chair appointed Dr. J. A. Andrews, Curtiss H. Brogden, Esq., William Smith, Esq., James W. Lancaster, Esq., and Col. Wm Aycock, a committee to report business for the action of the meeting.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is an established rule of the Democratic party to hold general primary meetings and conventions, to obtain an expression, as far as may be possible, of the feelings, desires, and wishes of the people in the selection of candidates for office. Therefore,

1*st. Resolved*, That we fully coincide with the views of our friends in other counties, who recommend a Convention in this Congressional District.

2*d. Resolved*, That we approve the time suggested by our brethren in Lenoir, for holding a Convention to nominate a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the U. States, and that the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint such number of Delegates to represent this county in said Convention, as may insure a full and fair expression of the wishes of the Democracy of the county of Wayne.

3*d. Resolved*, That the object of Democratic Conventions should be, to insure unanimity and activity in our elections; and that, having full confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of the Convention so to be assembled, we pledge our honor to the full support of the nominee of said Convention; and that we will use all fair and honorable means in our power to secure the election of the candidate they may select.

4*th. Resolved*, That we are fully aware of the power the county of Wayne has in an election; but if the interests of our party require it, we instruct our delegates, and they are hereby instructed, to waive all *personal* regard and affection—conciliate and unite with our friends and brothers in all parts of this *diffuse*-constructed District, and support that candidate who will ensure the greatest strength to our party, having full confidence the Convention will nominate a man who will represent our fixed Democratic principles.

5*th Resolved*, That the Chairman shall appoint an Executive and Corresponding Committee for this county, who may have power to fill vacancies which may occur in the delegation; and to transact the general business, and to support the correspondence of the party, and report their transaction to some future meeting.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chairman, in accordance with the 2d resolution, as Delegates to the Newbern District Convention:

William Thomson, Etheldred Sauls, John V. Sherard, Bunyan Barnes, John Hays, Elias Barnes, Col. W. Hooks, Benjamin Aycock, Godfrey Stansil, Hardy Yelverton, Willey Daniel, Thos. A. Deans, William Smith, Esq., Silas Cox, C. H. Brogden, Dr. Daniel Smith, Ingram Rhodes, Ezekiel Smith, James F. Kornegay, William Carraway, John Everitte, Samuel Loftin, Elisha Pipkin, Jas M. Hines, James R. Parker, Jesse Bizzell, Giles Smith, Z. L. Thomson, John Coley, Bryan H. Pate, Thomas T. Hollowell, Hinton Best, W S. G. Andrews, F L. Castex, W. C. Bryan, Dr. John W. Davis, W. Robinson, John J Bradbury, Stephen D. Phillips, Jesse Pipkin, Dr. S. A. Andrews, Rufus Edmondson, W. T. Dorch, John Cameron, Edmond Coor, James Handley, James W. Lancaster, Wm. Lewis, Robert W. Best, Dr. Wm. S. Pope, Jesse J. Baker, Charles J. Nelson, Col. John Smith.

On motion, the chairman was added.

The usual complimentary vote to the Chairman and Secretary was passed, and the proceedings ordered to be sent to the Journal, Republican, and Standard, for publication.

JOHN EXUM, *Ch'n.*

W. T. DORCH, *Sec'y.*

SUPREME COURT.

The following Opinions have been delivered by the Judges, since our last. We learn that the Court was expected to adjourn to-day (Friday.) We shall therefore conclude the list of decisions in our next:

By RUFFIN, C. J. In Graham *v.* Little, in Equity from Wake. Also, in Holdfast *v.* Shepard, from Pasquotank, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Bedsole *v.* Monroe, in Equity from Bladen, declaring that there is no error in the interlocutory order. Also, in J. C. Rankin *v.* T. Rankin, from Guilford, affirming the sentence of the Superior Court. Also, in State *v.* Williams, from Sampson, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceedings of the Court below. Also, in Davis *v* Gilliam, in Equity from Martin, affirming the decree. Also, Yarborough *v.* Arrington, in Equity from Nash, dismissing the bill with costs.

By NASH, J. In Barnes *v.* Farmer, from Edgecombe, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Sutton *v.* Edwards, in Equity from Greene, declaring plaintiffs entitled to have the former partition established &c. Also, in Doggett *v.* Hogan, in Equity from Halifax, declaring the plaintiff entitled to a decree and directing a reference, &c.

By PEARSON, J. In Simmons *v.* Godding and Ward, in Equity from Jones. Also, in Culby *v.* Jones, from Craven, affirming the judgment below. Also, Devereux *v.* Burgwyn, in Equity from Northampton, directing a revaluation &c. Also, in Nicholson *v.* Yellowly, in Equity, from Halifax. Also, in Hendricks *v.* Moye, in Equity, from Pitt, dismissing the bill with costs.—*Ral. Register.*

A late General Order of the War Department contains numerous promotions and brevets. Among them is the name of Major Samuel McRee, of Wilmington, on whom the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel is conferred "for meritorious conduct while serving in Mexico."

Chronicle.

The war in the Punjaub costs the East India Company £5,000 a day.

FROM CALIFORNIA—ONE MONTH LATER.

From the N. O. Picayune, of the 28th ult., we learn that California papers have been received up to the 25th of January. The Picayune gives copious extracts from the "Alta California," a new paper started at San Francisco. Although the winter has been very severe, it does not seem that there has been any suffering among the miners. The following extracts seem quite satisfactory upon this point:—

"*The Mines.*—By recent arrivals from the mines, we learn verbally that at the Stanislaus there is from twelve to eighteen inches of snow; on the Mockelemy and Dry Creek, six to ten; and at the Dry Diggins, four to six It is highly probable that while we have had much rain here in the last week, there has been considerable snow at the mines. At the last accounts, however, the miners were still digging a little, as the streams had not risen any. All reports concur in representing the condition of the miners as very comfortable. They have good log houses, and plenty of wood and provisions. Good judges are of opinion that there is at least six months provisions in the mines."

Col. Benton's famous letter to the people of California, was published on the 11th of January. The following week the editors of the "Alta California" remarked upon it as follows:

"*Col. Benton's Letter.*—In the main, the letter of Col. Benton, which we published last week, is a well-meaning document, but he has evidently mistaken the calibre of the community he was addressing. It certainly must be esteemed as a most particular favor by the citizens of California, that he has extended to them his patronage; and the paternal solicitude for our welfare that he exhibits, does credit to his intelligence and humanity.

"His personal attacks upon distinguished army officers are in bad taste, and by many will be considered unjust.

"His recommendations to the people of this country, although partaking strongly of the tone which a pedagogue may be suppo-ed to assume toward a pupil, are substantially what the citizens are now acting on; and with the sanction of his great name, it is to be hoped that the cause of Provisional Government will not be allowed to retrograde."

We have the proceedings of several meetings of citizens to consider of the necessity of forming a provisional government, and appointing delegates to a convention for this purpose. This convention was to have been held on the 5th day of March, but in order that all parts of the territory might be fairly represented, and to give time to Congress to provide a territorial government, the day for the convention to assemble has been changed to the 1st day of May next.

The latest news which had been received at San Francisco on the 25th of January, reached there that day by the American schr. Swallow, fifteen days from Mazatlan. Thereby the Californians learned the election of Gen. Taylor.

By the following paragraph, from the paper of the 25th, it appears that Gen. Lane was in San Francisco, on his way to Oregon. He took the Southern route from Santa Fe to Los Angelos:

"The United States store-ship Southampton arrived from San Pedro last evening We are informed that she brings Capt. Smith's company of dragoons, to be stationed at the Presido of San Francisco. Gen. Lane, the newly appointed Governor of Oregon, is passenger in her. He arrived at Los Angelos by the Santa Fe route. His suite is expected to arrive here by the first steamer."

The Alta California copies a paragraph about a meeting of seamstresses in New York, complaining of their hard work and poor pay, and comments thereon as follows:

"We would advise a colony of these same working girls to come to California as soon as possible. They can earn from $5 to 35 per day in the manufacture of clothing; and if they be anxious to do still better than that, they will find hundreds of young, good-looking and enterprising men, ready to embrace an opportunity w ich promises a good wife."

Girls, do you hear that?

Our readers, we presume, are becoming impatient to hear something about the gold, but in truth, gold is scarcely mentioned in the file before us. It is very rarely alluded to.

☞The following characteristic epistle from our genial old friend, LAURIE TODD, needs neither preface nor apology, and we cheerfully welcome the light-hearted old Philosopher to our columns. We hope that this will not be the last time he will favor us with his lucubrations:

CHARLESTON, 24th March, 1849.

Dear Sirs: I received the three Journals, containing Scraps from Laurie Todd. Your friendly remarks, I duly appreciate. My object in writing at present, is this: In travelling from Petersburg to Wilmington last year, in the Cars, we stopped to get breakfast in Goldsborough. I thought I got a dead shave on that occasion, and published some [perhaps] too severe hints on the subject. The Editor of a paper in Wilmington, I think the *Chronicle*, gave me a pretty good shaking for my impudence; sent me the paper, when I learned that the house was kept by a *widow*. This alters the case; when a woman is in the way, there should be only one side to the question. Right or wrong, bid them God speed; they are all angels sent on errands, full of love, only men, like Lucifer of old, makes devils of some of them. I wrote the Chronicle aforesaid, requesting him to publish my apology, and send me the paper. I paid the postage, but heard no more of it—perhaps he never received my letter. As it's better to repent twice, than to sin once, I wish this apology might find a place in your paper; and when you go Goldsborough, make my best *bow* to the widow, and tell her from me when I am in search of a wife, I will call with my best wishes;—that is to say, if she is a handsome article, and not over 50; but I would not take a home-spun piece of work, though her nest were strung with diamonds; for, though 77, my eyes admire a handsome picture, and read your Journal without spectacles.

I was naturalized when WASHINGTON [the name should always appear in capitals] was President in 1794, a few weeks after my arrival in America. The amount of my education, when I left Scotland, was to read the Bible, and to write my own name. By *practice*, I now can write so that the Printer can put it in type; and whomsoever reads and practices the precepts of the Bible, will be wise in time, and happy in eternity. Voltaire, Gibbon, Hume, Paine, and other *wise fools*, tell us that the Bible is a curse to Society—. They lie, and that's *plain Scotch*. I speak from fifty-five years' experience. I was almost a child, just emerged from the hut wherein I was born, set down among strangers, no friend to counsel or direct, with this book for my pilot, and the third Chapter of Proverbs for my chart, I have weathered the rocks where many of my young companions were wrecked; and a kind Providence has enabled me so to steer my course, that I now hold the good opinion of my fellow-men—the only thing on earth worth living for.

Yours sincerely,

GRANT THORBURN.

THE PLANK ROAD.—We have the pleasure of learning from Major McRae, one of the Delegates from this place to a meeting at Ashborough, that the sum of $10,000 is subscribed in that county, and $5,400 at Watson's Bridge, in Moore county. These, added to the sum taken in this place, and about $1500 in Salisbury, and $750 in Wilmington, make nearly $75,000 subscribed. The remainder to secure the State's subscription, is only about $5,000, which amount, we learn, will be taken at Murchison's Factory, in this county. So that this important work is now placed beyond contingency, provided the Northern Route be adopted, as the subscriptions in Randolph and Moore, are, very properly, conditioned that the road take that direction.

Fayettevil e Observer, 3d inst.

From the Trenton Daily News.

THE ESSENCE OF HUMBUG.

Ex-President Polk, it will be remembered, dismissed from the Navy two Midshipmen, for having engaged in a duel. It appears that since Gen. Taylor's arrival at Washington they have presented a petition to be restored to their former positions. The Secretary of the Navy, in Cabinet meeting, a day or two ago, informed the President that he had read the petition, and considered that the midshipmen ought not to be restored. So thought the Cabinet. President Taylor answered:

"I am very glad of it, for if the whole Cabinet had thought otherwise, I would not have consented to re-appoint these gentlemen I hate duels, I hate wars, and will have no duelling about me if I can help it."

The Federal press are publishing this "last speech" of President Taylor with great gusto, and hold it up as a model of the "Taylor model." "I hate wars," says the General—So it would appear from his past life. At the early age of seventeen, he entered the army, and has never been out of it, until the latter end of February last, when he resigned to enter upon the duties of the Presidency. During that period—about 47 years only—he fought a number of important battles, and for two years at a time "never slept under a roof." Who, then, will gainsay that he "hates wars?" The reader will remember that it was by no means necessary for Gen. T. to follow a camp life. He was the owner of a splendid plantation, of three hundred slaves, and of enough of this world's goods to enable him to live in retirement a perfect gentleman, but the General hated war, and consequently followed it—not for the love of it—not for the money he made by it—not for the glory connected with it—but he continued a soldier because he hated war!!! This is a great country, and as the Dutchman said, we are a great peebles.

Crevasse—Gen. Taylor's Plantation.—The river below is represented to have commenced a serious overflow, having broken through the levee in numerous places. In conversation with a gentleman from New Orleans, arrived last evening, he states that almost the entire country west of the Mississippi, for twenty-five or thirty miles into the interior, is under water, from near Point Chicot down to the Red River, embracing the southeastern part of Arkansas and the contigious portions of Upper Louisiana. Gen. Taylor's plantation is represented to be entirely under water. The steamer Bulletin, in a fog, went over the levee below Baton Rouge, and when the fog cleared off, she found herself making a beautiful excursion over a cotton plantation, and had to put back to the place where she left the regular channeli of the river.

Later from Col. Fremont—Safe Arrival at Santa Fe—Loss of Eleven Men.

ST LOUIS, March 30, 1849.

We have received news from Santa Fe to the 15th of February. Col Fremont had arrived there on his way to California, taking Cook's route. He lost eleven men in the mountains from the severity of the weather We have only three of the names, Wise, of St Louis, and King and Preup, of Washington. The name of the latter will be recollected as having been frequently mentioned by Col. Fremont in the narrative of his first expedition.

Col. Fremont did not reach the top of the mountains from the vicinity of which the last accounts received by Col. Benton left them. He was compelled to return to the valley, where the snow fell to the depth of thirty or forty feet, covering up all his outfit and killing all his mules He then left the valley and made his way through the hills, from where he sent out a party to obtain relief, and return within a stated period. Not doing so, Col. Fremont started after, and overtook them in six days. He finally reached Taos, and the survivors of his party being assisted by a party sent to their assistance, also arrived at that point. After they had sufficiently recovered from the fatigues they had undergone, Col Fremont was supplied with another outfit by the Quartermaster and Commissary, and he resumed his route to California.

Lieut. Beall was last heard from at Sorocco He was getting on without difficulty, and will probably be in California within thirty days.

Phil. Bulletin.

FIRE! FIRE!!—On Thursday night last, about 12 o'clock, our citizens were roused from their slumbers by the alarming cry of fire! A brilliant light directed them to the scene of destruction, when the ten pin alley of Mr. L. C. Pender was discovered to be in a blaze. With commendable alacrity the fire company turned out, and to their skill and energy, aided by their new engine, which performed admirably, and the assistance of the citizens, are we indebted for the preservation of perhaps the principal part of our town—The alley was completely burnt, and the adjoining new building of Dr Lawrence, and the storehouse of Mr Pender somewhat injured. Happily there was but little air stirring, and the progress of the fire was soon arrested.

Tarboro' Press, 31st ult.

DEATH OF COMMODORE BOLTON.—The London Daily News gives the following particulars from their correspondent at Genoa:

In one of those frequent anarchical riots which have disturbed this city during the last fifteen months a large body of the red republicans went on the evening of the 23d instant to the Hotel Feder, in order to get possession of the person of the extraordinary royal commissary, Domenico Buffs, whom they thought to be hid there. Although the most solemn assurances were given them that no such person was on the premises, the rioters insisted upon searching the hotel, where they had been told by the hotel keeper himself that Com. Bolton, who had arrived here some time ago in the American frigate, the Jamestown, lay then seriously ill. They filled the interior of the place with ferocious yells for several successive hours, and the suffering Commodore suddenly expired. The mortal remains of Commodore Bolton were yesterday conveyed in great pomp to their last place of abode, the English burial ground here. Several battalions of the regular troops, line, guard, and artillery, opened the procession. Next came the pall, carried alternately by the sailors of the Jamestown and the Sardinian troops; and immediately behind this walked, as the mourners, a large body of the staff officers of the Sardinian navy, the Americans of the Jamestown, and the English of the Vesuvius, an 84 gun ship which had come into this harbor in same day.

The Pennsylvania Legion.—The soldiers of the war of 1812, of the Indian wars since that period, and of the Mexican war, have associated themselves under this title. Gen. Patterson has been elected commander of the permanent organization, which is to be like the society of Cincinnati. Another meeting will be held on the 14th of September, the anniversary of the surrender of the city of Mexico.

If you want an affectionate, loving wife, says the Yankee Blade, choose a thin, lean, raw-boned *gal*. You'll be nearer her heart.

THE BRITISH IN INDIA.

The tone of the English journals generally, in reference to their Indian affairs, is unusually desponding. They see that in the Sikhs, Great Britain has to contend with a very different enemy from the weak and cowardly Bengalees, over whom she has triumphed so long. The possessors of the Punjaub are a race of mountaineers who have been hold in war ever since the time of Alexander the Great, and who now, finding themselves called on to fight for their homes, for liberty, for all they hold dear, are determined to die in the last jungle rather than submit England sees before her, therefore, a long and cruel war, in which the blood of thousands of her children will have to be expended: a war in which victory would bring little honor, and defeat assuredly produce disgrace Some of the British journals, as well as some of the British statesmen, are canvassing the propriety of abandoning the Sikh territory, and assuming a defensive line on the acknowledged frontier of the East India Company's possessions. But Sir Charles Napier, the new general, opposes this. He says:

"If we abandon the Punjaub and return to the left bank of the Sutlej, we must there make our stand to defend a frontier of some 600 miles, from Scinde to Simla, divided from the hostile and powerful Sikh nation by a river everywhere fordable to these enemies, though not to our regular armies. Let military men say what army could defend so exposed and extended a frontier against such adversaries—all plunderers, all ripe for inroads, and not only ready for border war, but a border war against the British alone; our border population (consisting of Sikhs also) being quite as hostile to us as are the Sikhs on the Punjaub side of the Sutlej, with whom they are as one people. To suppose that our army could do this is nonsense. It would become a perpetual guerilla war. An army of 80,000 men could not do it. Even if such an army could do it, that army would become an unsupportable drain upon the finances of the East India Company, and would in a few years be obliged to retire from the Sutlej to the Nerbudda and the Ganges. Could we halt there? This question I will not pretend to answer: but I will say that to occupy Delhi with advancing standards was one thing; to hold Delhi with retiring standards would be another.

"A retreat upon Delhi would be the first march towards Calcutta, and the power of Nepaul would come down like a mountain torrent upon the flank of our retiring columns, while the Bombay and Madras troops, which occupied the line of the Nerbudda would have the Nizam of Hyderabad in the Decan, with his 12,000,000 of subjects, between that river and the capitals of the two presidencies, without counting the numerous other enemies all round them. To abandon the line of the Sutlej would be a disgraceful defeat in the eyes of all Asia, and defeat, as all the world knows, is fraught with more danger in India than in Europe. The Anglo Indian army has not a notion to fall back upon (as European armies have) for support in case of defeat. We have on y the sea, and the *groans of the Britons*' would again be heard!"

It is evident, therefore, that the war will be an offensive one on the part of Great Britain. We believe that the British will be successful—at least after the arrival of Sir Charles in India; and that, by the force of overpowering numbers, they will drive the Sikhs back from all the lower country, and hem them up in the mountain fastnesses that enclose the head-waters of the Indus. But here the retreat of these brave tribes will stop. In these impenetrable holds they will remain, in spite of every attempt of the English to dislodge them. What Circassia is to Russia, the Punjaub will be to Britain.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE ANNEXATION QUESTION IN CANADA.

Many of the Canada press are discussing the question of annexation to the United States, and they succeed in making out its advantages quite as well as they ever once did in showing the opposite side of the question—These discussions are curious, and not a little interesting to the people on this side of the St. Lawrence, who may one day be called upon to add another State to the Union, North of New York and the East. In the Kingston Chronicle, a writer says that three alternatives are presented to the people of the Provinces.

"The first is a return to the pre-existing system, with the exception that the principle of responsible government should be continued.

"The second is severance of the connection with England, and annexation to the United States.

"The third, a Federal Union of all the British North American Provinces, under the dominion of our beloved Sovereign."

The third proposition is the one that most meets the approval of the writer, and he says in answer to the objection, that under a Federal Union they would become independent, that the destiny of the Colonies is inevitably to become independent, but a Federal Union will not unduly hasten that event. With regard to the annexation, the Colonist of the 6th ultimo, makes the following announcement:

"Now as the North American Colonies are at present situated, they are on the eve of making new commercial connections, which must necessarily be followed by new political connections also. We have no longer, it may be said, any interest in continuing a connection which, in time of peace, offers no perceptible advantage, and in the event of war would expose us cruelly to the belligerent operations of our neighbors. Circumstances now betoken that it will not be long before commercial preference on the one hand, and colonial & imperial differences on the other, will carry into effect what has been so solemnly predicted."

The Montreal Patriot speaks of a leaning of the Anglo-Saxons at Toronto towards annexation with their brethren of the United States, and the Witness says it would do away with frontier Custom Houses, introduce American capital, raise the value of fixed property,

Gout.—*Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* are a certain cure for this painful malady; because they purge from the body those morbid humors which are the cause not only of Gout and Rheumatism, but of every ache and pain we suffer. From four to eight of said Indian Vegetable Pills taken every night on going to bed, or if the pain is severe, night and morning, will in a short time make a perfect cure of the most violent attack, either of Rheumatism or Gout; at the same time the blood and other fluids will be so completely purified that pain of every description will be literally driven from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds. Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Wednesday last, 4th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. Joseph Lawton, to Miss Eley Ann, daughter of Mr. Geo. W. Copes.

In this county, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. W. M. D. Moore, Mr. Robert J. Howard, to Miss Margaret H. Nixon, all of this county.

At Winnsville, Va., on the 8th ult., Mr. Wm. J. Houston, of Kenansville, Duplin, county, to Miss Inez—and Mr. W A Ramsey, of Sumterville, S C, to Miss Pauline, daughters of W D Hooks, Esq., of Montgomery, Alabama.

DIED.

In Bladen county, on the 30th ult., Mr. Thomas W. Benson, eldest son of Mr. Levi Benson, Sr., aged 18 years, 5 months and 12 days. He was much esteemed by all who knew him, and died in the full hope of a blissful immortality. He has left a father, brothers, and sisters, to mourn over the loss of a dutiful son and affectionate brother. He died a member of the Methodist E. Church.—*Com.*

In Cumberland county, on the 13th ult, Mr. Daniel McClelland, a Revolutionary seldier, aged about 92. He was a native of Scotland.

In Richmond county, Daniel Buford Brown, Esq, aged 33.

In Bladen county, a few days since, Mr. Salter Johnson, aged 36 years.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

March 29—Brig Tuscan, Anderson, Boston, to J Hathaway & Son.
Brig Florina, Pendleton, New York, to Harriss & Drake.
Schr Olive, Smith, New York, to E J Lutterloh.
30—Br Schr Favorite, Higgs, Turks Island, to G W Davis
Steamer Fawn, Marshall, Charleston, to Master. The F is intended as a tow boat on the river.
31—Brig Belle, Williams, New York, to G W Davis.
Schr Lucretia, Mossman, Charleston, to Barry, Bryant & Co.
Schr Purse, Piggott, Onslow co., N C, to G W Davis.
Schr Nicanor, Hinks, Cardenas, to do.
April 1—Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Somers, Philadelphia, to Geo Harriss.
Schr Julia, Vangilder, New York, to Geo Harriss.
2—Brig Richard Ingersoll, Plummer, Baltimore, to Barry, Bryant & Co.
Brig Callender, Wines, New York, to Geo. Harriss.
Brig Sarah Elizabeth, Thompson, New York, to H P Russell.
Brig Benjamin Carver, Carver, Boston, to G W Davis. Spoke on the 29th ult., 12 miles S uth of Cape Hatteras. Schr Walter Merchant, New York for Wilmington, with main mast gone, and loss of all sails but forsail, and that badly damaged; supplied her with water. On the 28th ult. in lat 38, lon 71 15, took from the Schr Pilot, of Portland, Maine, Captain, Chase and Crew, said Schr being in a sinking condition from having experienced a heavy gale of wind on the previous day. Saved but little except the clothes they had on — The boat of the Schr was lost in the gale.
Schr David Hale, Hudson, New York, to Jeffreys & Leighton.
Schr Aurora, English, New York, to G W Davis.
Schr Leesburg, Bson, Philadelphia, to Barry, Bryant & Co.
Schr M B Mahoney, Clark, Philadelphia, to George Harriss.
Schr Alarie, Prosser, New York, 62 hours, to DeRossett & Brown.
Schr Ira Brewster, Horton, New York, to G W Davis.
Schr D P Woodbury, Potter, Shallotte, to do.
Schr Sea Bird, Godfrey, Boston, to Barry, Bryant & Co.
Schr Hibernia, Eldridge, Boston, to Jeffreys & Leighton.
3—Schr J B & F L, Slaight, Philadelphia, to E J Lutterloh.
Schr Louisine, Smith, New York, to E J Lutterloh.
4—Schr Jerodeman, Goslee, Philadelphia, to George Harriss.
Schr Ontario, Carlisle, New York, to G W Davis.
Schr Origcha, Freeman, New York to H P Russell.
Schr Lucullus, Lewis, New York, to do.
Schr Pemequid, Mitchell, Frankford, to Barry, Bryant & Co.
5—Brig Marcus, Pearce, Providence, R O, to G W Davis

CLEARED.

March 29—Schr Warrenton, Wooster, Richmond, Va, by George Harriss.
Schr P B Savery, willdin, New York, by Geo Harriss
Schr Pearl, Moore, Onslow co, N C, by G W Davis
Schr Martha B, Davis, Shallotte, by do.
Schr Marion, Burns, Little River, by do.
31—Schr Denmark, Crowell, Philadelphia, by George Harriss.
Schr Mary Anna, Blackman, Richmond, Va, by Geo Harriss.
Schr Thorn, Wainwright, New York, by E J Lutterloh.
April 3—Schr Purse, Piggott, Ons ow county, N C, by G W Davis.
Schr D P Woodbury, Potter, Shallotte, by G w Davis.
Steamer Rowan, Hurt, Fayetteville, by T C worth.
Steamer Henrietta, Evans, Fayetteville, by John Banks.
4—Steamer Gov. Graham, Mallett, Fayetteville, by J & W L McGary.
Schr Elizabeth, Walker, Newbern, N C, by G W Davis.
Schr G w Davis, Briggs, New York, by G w Davis.
5—Brig Lisbon, Smith, Havana, by J Hathaway & Son.
Barque Delegate, Wallace, Boston, by Harriss & Drake.

DISASTER.—Schr Jonas Smith, Nichols, from this port, for New York, March 27 in a gale from N. E., while laying to in the Gulf, lost the foresail, galley, &c

CONCERT.

MR. COLLINS respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that, by the solicitation of many lovers of music, he will give a CONCERT on Monday night next, April 9th, at Mozart Hall, on which occasion he will sing, among others, the following songs: "The Lament of the Irish Emigrant," "Ivy Green," "Widow Mackrel," Phillip's celebrated song, "Down among the dead men," &c.

For particulars see small bills.

Doors open at 7. Concert to commence ½ before 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the usual place and at the door.

April 6, 1849—[30-1t*

Second and Last Night of the DANSEUSE VIENNOISE.

THE DANSEUSE VIENNOISE, forty-eight in number, under the direction of Madame Josephine Weiss, will perform in the Theatre in this town, positively this night only, FRIDAY, April 6th. The entertainment will embrace the following favorite dances—Pas des Fleurs; Pas de Ecocais; Pas de Sweiss; Tarantella; Pas Hongrois; Tiroljen; Cracovienne; Linzer Tanz; Polka Paysanne; Pas de Polonais; Pas d'Espanol; Pas Styrien; Pas de Orientale.

Price of admittance, $1 for Pit and Boxes; Gallery 50 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

April 6, 1849—[30-1t

Public Entertainment,

AT

ELIZABETHTOWN, Bladen County, No. Ca.

A. CARTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the travelling public that he is prepared to entertain travellers at his HOTEL in Elizabethtown, and will be pleased to receive a portion of patronage. His Table will be found furnished with the best the surrounding country can afford. His Rooms are well furnished with bedding. In a word, every effort will be made to render his guests comfortable.

His STABLES are well provided with provender, and attended by careful Ostlers.

He has two large lots for the accommodation of DROVERS.

April 6th, 1849—[30-3m

NEW HOUSE OF

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has just fitted up his place on the Sound, generally known as "Shandy Hall" and will, on or about the 20th of April, open a house of entertainment, for the accommodation of visitors to the Sound.

His place is about 8 miles from Wilmington, and immediately upon the Sound, where boats will be in readiness to carry company to any point they may desire. DUNCAN M. BRYANT.

April 6, 1849—[30-tf

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.				
Ham,	8	7½ a	9	7½
Middlings,		6¼ a		7
Shoulders.		6 a		6½
Hog round,		7 a		7½
Western,		4 a		6¼
BEANS—Per bushel—White,		90 a	1	05
BEESWAX—Per pound.		18 a		20
BUTTER—Per pound,		20 a		22
BEEF—Per barrel.				
Northern—Mess.	12	50 a	14	00
Do Prime, nom	7	00 a	9	00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	6	00 a	6	50
CORN—Per bushel,		44 a		46
Meal,		55 a		60
COFFEE—Per pound,				
Rio,		7 a		7½
St. Domingo,		6 a		6½
Laguyra,		7 a		7½
Cuba,		7 a		7½
Java,		10 a		11
COTTON—Per pound, none.			a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound		14 a		16
Sperm,		33 a		37½
Adamantine,		29 a		30
EGGS—Per doz.		10 a		12½
FEATHERS—Per pound,		33 a		35
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	6	75 a	7	25
Fayetteville,	4	50 a	5	00
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	70	a		75
IRON—Per pound,		4¼ a		5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.		7½ a		8
Western,		a		
LIME—Thomaston—Per barrel		— a		—
LUMBER—River—Per M.				
Flooring Boards,		a	7	00
Wide, do.		a	5	00
Scantling,		a	4	00
Timber, Mill,	3	50 a	4	00
Shipping Timber,		a	0	00
MOLASSES—West Indies,		20 a		21
New Orleans,		— a		—
MACKEREL—Per barrel.				
No. 1,		— a		—
No. 2,		— a		—
No. 3,		— a	3	50
NAILS—Per pound,	4	a		5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.				
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	2	12½ a	2	15
Virgin Dip new		a		
Hard—	1	15 a	1	20
Tar,	1	12½ a		
Pitch,		— a	1	00
Rosin—No. 1,		— a	1	50
No 2,		a		65
No. 3,		a		55
Spirits Turpentine,		27½ a		28
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,		75 a	1	37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,		65 a		90
Black Eye,		55 a		60
Cow,		45 a		60
PORK—Per barrel.				
Northern Mess,	13	50 a	14	00
Prime,	10	00 a	11	00
Fresh,	4	50 a	5	
POTATOES—Irish, per bbl.	2	75 a		
Sweet, per bushel,		45 a		50
POULTRY—Chickens, live,		12 a		20
do dead,		15 a		25
Turkeys, live,		60 a		75
do dead,		70 a		80
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	2	62½ a	2	75
Rough—Per bushel,		— a		—
SALT—Per bushel.				
Turks Island,		a		16½
Liverpool—sack,	1	15 a		
SOAP—Per pound,		4 a		6
SHINGLES—Per M.				
Country,		60 a	1	00
Contract,	4	— a	5	—
SPIRITS—Per gallon.				
Northern Rum,		28 a		30
Gin,		30 a		31
Whiskey,		26 a		26½
Do. Old Nick,		a		75
Apple Brandy,		30 a		33
STEEL—Per pound,		12 a		26
STAVES—Per M.				
White Oak barrels—rough,	5	00 a	6	00
Dressed,		— a		—
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	6	a	10	—
Dressed,	9	00 a	12	00
SUGAR—Per pound.				
New Orleans,		4 a		5¾
Porto Rico,		5½ a		6
St. Croix,		7 a		8
Loaf,		10 a		11½
TALLOW—Per pound,		8 a		8½
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,		a		
VARNISH—Per gallon,		20 a		22
WINES—Per gallon.				
Madeira,		70 a	5	00
Port,	1	25 a	4	00
Malaga,		40		60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M; tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	50
Rice, per 100 lbs.,	15	a	18
Cotton, per bale,	$1 50	a	
Cotton goods and yarns, per ft.	6	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	84	— a	4 50
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	1 00
Ground Peas, per bushel,	8	a	
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	50
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	—
Tar, per bbl.,	30	a	35
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	8
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON —			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	60	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	7 00	a	8 —

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1½ per cent.
" " " New York, 1¼ " "
" " " Boston, 1½ " "

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 5.

Bacon—No change in prices of North Carolina Bacon since our last report; market well supplied, and sales only effected in small parcels at quotations. We hear of one lot of about 2.000 lbs. hog round, having been disposed of at 8 cents per lb.

Beef Cattle.—A number one article is worth from 6 to 6½ cents per lb.

Corn.—No arrivals since last report. The market is well supplied; our figures represent last sales. Meal is worth from 55 to 60 cts.

Feathers.—Continue scarse.

Flour.—Fair supply on the market.

Hay.—There has been several arrivals since our last report, and sales effected at 70 a 75 cts

Lard.—There is a heavy stock of North Carolina lard on the market. Small sales, in lots to suit, at 7½c. per lb. for bbls., and 8c. for kegs.

Molasses.—Received 250 hhds. from Cardenas which is selling in small lots, from wharf, at 21 cents per gallon.

Lime—None and much wanted.

Lumber—A large quantity of River Lumber has reached the market on the late freshet; but sales have been remarkably dull. We quote Flooring boards at $7. Quotations of Scantling and Wide boards are only nominal.

Naval Stores—The late freshet has brought to market a considerable quantity of Turpentine and Tar. The sales of Turpentine since last report have reached about 16,300 barrels, the bulk of which has changed hands at $2 12½ for soft, and $1 12½ for hard—a decline of 12½ cents since last report. The sales this morning were rather better, having been effected at $2 15 for soft, and $1 15 a $1 20 for hard We quote at the closing rates. *Spirits Turpentine*—Sales of a few small lots at 27½, 28, and 28½ cents per gallon, and $1 75 for the barrels not returnable. We quote at 27½ a 28 cents. *Tar*—Sales of about 7,500 bbls. have been made during the week at $1 12½ per bbl. *Rosin*—Small sales of No. 2 at 65 cents, and No. 3 at 55.

Oats—Last sales were at 37½c for Fayetteville Oats. We quote at 30 a 35c as about the market value.

Peas—Cow Peas are somewhat scarce. In the absence of receipts we give store prices at 60 cents per bushel.

Potatoes—No Irish Potatoes in first hands.

Rice—There is no demand for Rough Rice. Some 4,000 bushels have been received from Bladen and sent to the mill for the want of a purchaser. Last sales clean Rice at quotations

Salt—Received about 1800 bushels from Rum Key, which has changed hands, but at what price we have not been able to ascertain.

Staves—There has been some few sales of Red Oak hhds., rough, at $10 per M.

Shingles—Are remarkably dull, and sales have been made as low as 50c per M. See table for quotations of last sale.

Timber—Since our last report, a large number of Timber ratts have arrived, and the sales have been somewhat extensive, though sales are now quite slow. There yet remains a number of rafts unsold, and the mills are abundantly supplied. We quote for sales during the week, at prices ranging from $3½ to $7 50 per M., according to quality and mode of sale. These figures represent the lowest and highest sales; most of the sales have been effected above the lowest, and under the highest figures. We hear of no sales for shipping purposes.

We know of no other change in the markets worthy of notice. A large amount of business has been transacted during the past week, and times appear more lively than for a long period back. It is to be hoped business will now continue to flourish for a time at least.

CHARLESTON, April 4—*Cotton*—There was again a good demand for this article yesterday, and the prices of the preceding day were fully sustained. The transactions footed up 2,450 bales, at prices ranging from 5¾ to 7¼ cents. *Rice*—Market dull and drooping.—Sales limited.

NEWBERN, April 2.—*Turpentine.*—From the continued want of vessels here, and the advices from foreign markets being not so favorable as has been anticipated, the market for this article has received a sudden check, and prices have declined to $1 90 for dip, $1 10 for scrape. *Tar.*—This article is likewise affected by the same cause, and a sale has been made at $1 05. We quote it at $1 05 a $1 10. *Corn* is dull and could not be sold at any extent at over $1 75 per bbl. *Peas.*—Last sale of Red at 40c in lots. *Bacon*—Hams 7½ a 8c, Sides 7 a 7½, Shoulders 6 a 6½. *Lar* 7½ a 7½.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3—6 P. M.—The flour market is dull; sales of 800 to 1,000 bbls, at $5 50 a $5 56 for common brands.—Corn meal $2 50, and rye flour $2 87½ a $3. Sales of red wheat at 95c a $1. Corn—Sales of yellow at 50 a 52c Oats 28 a 30 cts, and rye 58 a 60c. The provision market is dull. Mess pork, $10 87 a $11, prime, $8 75 a $9; mess beef, $13 50 a $14; Western hams, 6 a 7½c; sides, 6 a 6¾c. The grocery market is steady, but not active N O. sugar, 4¾ a 5¼c per lb, and molasses 28 a 29c. Coffee—Sales of Rio at 6¾ a 7½. Rice quiet at 3¾c. There is but little doing in cotton. Sales very limited. Whiskey is dull, with small sales at 21½ a 22c per gallon.—*Balt. Sun.*

BALTIMORE APR. 3.—FLOUR AND MEAL—Sales this morning of 500 bbls. Howard street brands at $5 50, and subsequently some 800 bbls. more at $4 43 3-4. Rye flour nominal at $3 12½ and Corn Meal $2 31½ to $2 37½ per bbl.

GRAIN.—Good to prime red Wheat 95 cents to $1. White, $1 to $1 07. Sales of white Corn at 43 to 44 cents, and yellow at 48 to 50. Oats, 20 to 25 cents, and Rye 57 to 58.

GROCERIES.—Porto Rico Sugar, $4 60 to $5 25 per 100 lbs.; 10 hhds. Cuba at $4 95 to $5 35. 44 hhds New Orleans at $4 85 to $5; 25 hhds Cuba Molasses sold at 21 to 21½ cents per gallon. and 38 hhds. Porto Rico at 24 3-4 to 25 3-4 cents.

PROVISIONS:—We quote Mess Pork at $11, and prime at $9. Mess Beef $14; No. 1 $12. Sales of assorted Bacon at 6 to 6½ cents.

WHISKEY.—This article is dull; small sales making at 22½ cents per gallon. in bbls.—*Sun.*

NEW YORK, April 3—6 P. M.—The flour market is dull. Sales of 3500 bbls at $5 a $5 12½, and $5 25 for western brands. Sales of Southern at $5. Corn meal $2 50 a $2 56¼, and Rye flour $2 62½ Wheat is dull. Sales of Genesee at 122 a 123c, and 3000 bushels red at 102 a 107c. Corn is scarce. Sales of 25.000 bushels at 52 a 53c for white, and 56 a 57c for yellow. Oats 35 a 39c. Rye 58 a 60c. Provisions are dull. Sales of 600 bbls pork $10 50 a $10 62½ for mess, and $8 50 a $8 75 for prime. Mess beef $14. Western hams 6¾ a 7¼c, as to quality. Sales of 300 bbls lard at 6¾c per lb. The Grocery market is steady—sales of New Orleans Sugar at 4¾ a 5¼c per lb, as to quality. Coffee is in fair demand—sales to-day of Rio at 6¾ to 7¾c per lb, as to quality. Rice is dull, with small sales at 2¾ a 3¼c per lb, according to grades. The Cotton market is rather quiet—sales of 700 bales at previous prices, the market closing rather dull. Whiskey is dull—sales of 200 bbls at 21½ a 22c per gall.—*Balt. Sun.*

AUCTION SALE.

THE subscriber is determined to close his *business* at once, and will sell his large Stock of

Crockery, Groceries, &c.

on Tuesday next the 10th of April beginning at 10 o'clock, and continuing from day to day, until all is sold. Terms liberal.

PERSONS indebted will please take notice, that their accounts are made out, and will be presented for payment in all next month; and after First of May all accounts unpaid must be necessarily placed in other hands for collection.

J. H. ROTHWELL.
Crockery Warehouse.

April 6, 1849—[30-1t.

New Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS CASH STORE,

AT THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

V. R. PEIRSON, AGENT.

THIS new establishment will be opened on Thursday next, when a a new and choice assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods will be offered.

As it is the determination of the subscriber to adopt the CASH system, he feels confident that the prices will be such as to convince all who wish to purchase that it is to their advantage to call and examine this stock, which will comprise all the latest styles of Spring and Summer Goods.

Having employed Mr. E. Moore, an experienced merchant from New York, the establishment will be under his superintendence.

V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.

April 5, 1849—[30-1y

The Merchant Tailoring

WILL be continued as usual, under the superintendence of V. R. PEIRSON and H. S. KELLY, in the rear of the store formerly occupied by V. R Peirson, Agent, who has just returned from the North with a splendid assortment of goods in the above line, embracing every article kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be made up to order in a style that cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

The fancy department embraces all the new and elegant patterns and most desirable styles. Fancy Silk and Satin Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, &c.

In addition to the above, a variety of ready-made clothing, manufactured by one of the most fashionable New York Tailors, which will be sold at as low prices as can be found in either of the Atlantic cities.

For the liberal share of patronage which has been extended to this establishment for many years, we return our unfeigned thanks, and promise that no efforts on our part will be spared to serve our customers as favorable as circumstances will admit. V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.

April 5, 1849—[30-1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. PEIRSON having associated with her Mrs. MOORE, of the city of New York, in the Millinery business, will, on Thursday next, at the store formerly occupied by Mr. Seth Hoard, on Front street, open a large assortment of Ladies Bonnets, Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Capes, Collars, &c. &c., of the latest styles and patterns, to which they invite the attention of the Ladies of the city of Wilmington and vicinity;—all of which, for cheapness and elegance, cannot be surpassed. As the undersigned intends to make this establishment permanent, the Ladies of this city and vicinity may rely that they will at all times find a full assortment of all articles in the Millinery line, conforming with the fashions of the season.

V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.

April 5, 1849—[30-1y

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 31st March, 1849.

Those whose names appear on this *List* will please ask for advertised Letters.

[30-3t] DAN'L DICKSON, P. M.

Armstrong J	Herrell E J	Pearce w L
Allen *Ben*	Herring L	Porter James
Archer J S	Hamilton J	Plummer B C
Averett R	Hackett A L	Pope Miles
Arnett Rebecca	Hogins J	Pender L C
Battle A J	Hudson T J	Payne J
Battle J S	Hardenbugh T H	Pyle C W
Bush H S 3	Hall A	Quince *Mary*
Bryan J L 2	Hankins Elizab'h	Randall H
Boles Eliza	Hill Polly	Richardson G W
Brantley J W	Hall Eliza	Radcliff E
Bonsolb J	Hastings Eveline	Ren J *M*
Biddle J A	Ing Chas 2	Robinson Chas
Brown H	Jones E	Robertson Eliza J
Brown A	Joy D R	Scott G
Bune J C	Jones E	Sholar J
Bonesteel P	James J	Shola H B
Bishop H *M*	Johnson N W 2	Sweet T
Braswell J	Johnson Thos	Shorn A
Barker Sam'l	Johnson Robt	Scarborough J A
Benton N	Johnson Julia A	Somers John
Canova C 2	Jordon Lucretia	Smuiff D
Crabtree R	ing J *B*	Sheppard A
Crabtree E	Kellar John	Shelton w
Canady G	Langdon W J 2	Suydam J *W*
Curtis G T	Lions H	Sedgly F D
Collison Penelope	Lewis J	Sawyer G w
Conaway wm (P	Lawson L	Siemens T
Conner Thos	Lanster J H	Sanderson Martha A
Cox J	Lander Sarah C	Stanly Diana
Callon A	Lawrence *Maria*	Smith James 2
Cousens W	Millis J C	Smith J
Chambers J w	Mayer Chas	Smith Julia
Cooke J F	Mills Henry	Tyler J S
Cole Thos	Millirons F	Thompson W
Crosby O C	Myers Chas	Toon A F
Douglass John	Mercer J	Trapp W J
Dibble & Broth-	Marding A	Usher Amy
Daniels J (era 3	Merrick J	Underwood D J
Deiley E C	Mitchell J	Vaught Elizabeth
Doara J	Murray R	Wood Dan'l
Dugnd Lavinia	Mason Sarah	Wilkins J
Dexter J W	Murrell Mary E	Wilkins Jno
Elless Chas	Moore Eley	Woodward W
Ennis C	Michil Eliza	Willard w H
English D	Moore Cherry	White W H
Fories Dan'l 2	Mills Rachel	Whitehouse D S
Fleming D A	McCullough & Co	Wines W B
Ferdinan capt	McDaniel B 2	Willis A T 2
Foy L	McKay J D	Willis E G
Ford H D	McDonald J C	Whitehead E
Potter J C	McKinon D	Wiley N
Firth S H	Mellhenny Thos.	White M H
For Catharine	Mellhenny Marg't	White B
Grimsley O	McClesan Nancy	Watson w
Griffin F A	McClendon J R	Watson wm
Garrett & Co.	Nixon D J	Watson J C
Green N	Nichol S w	Williams G W
Goodines Mary E	Nickols T H	Williams J A
Hubn J C	New *Mary*	Williams Elizab'h
Hebson J F	Picket T S	Walden Julia Ann
Hall A G	Potter C D	

Order No. 17.

Head Quarters 30th Regiment N. C. Militia,

WILMINGTON, N. C., 4th April, 1849.

To the Captains of the 30th Reg't N. C. Militia:

BY a late act of the Legislature, the election of Field Officers is given to the rank and file.

You are hereby ordered to assemble your respective Companies at their usual place of parade, and proceed to vote for Lieutenant Colonel, vice John McRae, Jr., resigned.

The Officer highest in command will superintend the election, and certify the result to me.

ROB'T G. RANKIN, Col. Com'g.
JOHN J. HEDRICK, Adj't.
April 6, 1849—[30-4t

FITS! FITS!! FITS!!!

DR. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT—The astonishing success which has attended the use of this invaluable medicine for Epileptic Fits, (or falling sickness) spasms, convulsions, &c., renders it the most valuable medicine ever discovered. In fact, as a remedy for the above diseases it stands unrivalled and alone. There is no other reliable remedy. It has been said that Epilepsy is incurable. This, however, is not the fact. Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract has and is constantly curing this distressing complaint, as the following testimony received from physicians and others will show.

Judge Randall, 156 Henry street, New York, having used the Vegetable Extract successfully in his family, highly recommends it to all persons who are afflicted with Fits

Mr. Stephen F. Pratt, corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth street, New York, states that Mr. Chas. H. Boughton, a member of his family, has been so severely afflicted with Epileptic Fits for many years, that he was obliged to relinquish his business. Having used Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract (says Mr. Pratt) he was soon restored to perfect health, and left this city for the State of Ohio to resume his business.

Rev. Mr. Smith, Rector of St. Peters Church, Spotswood, New Jersey, who has been afflicted with Epileptic Fits for more than forty years, states that he has used Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract and his health has been so much improved that he hopes by Divine blessing, to have no more Fits.

Epileptic Fits, of twenty-seven years and six months, cured by the use of this truly wonderful medicine.—Read the following remarkable case of the son of Wm. Secore, Esq., of Philadelphia, afflicted with Epileptic Fits twenty-seven years and six months. After travelling through England, Scotland, Germany and France, consulting the most eminent physicians, and expending for medicine, medical treatment and advice three thousand dollars, returned with his son to this country in November last, without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using Hart's Vegetable Extract.

[Mr William Secore's Letter to Dr. Hart.]

I have spent over three thousand dollars for medicine and medical attendance. I was advised to take a tour to Europe with him, which I did. I first visited England. I consulted the most eminent physicians there in respect to his case; they examined him and prescribed accordingly. I remained there three months without perceiving any change for the better, which cost me about two hundred and fifty dollars, pocketed by the physicians, and the most that I received was their opinion that my son's case was hopeless, and positively incurable. I accordingly left England, travelled through Scotland, Germany and France, and returned home in the month of November last, with my son as far from being cured as when I left. I saw your advertisement in one of the New York papers, and concluded to try Hart's Vegetable Extract, seeing your statements and certificates of so many cures, some of twenty and thirty years standing, and I can assure you I am not sorry I did so, as by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract alone he was restored to perfect health. His reason, which was so far gone as to unfit him for business is entirely restored, with the prospect now before him of life, health and usefulness. He is now 28 years of age, and 27 years 6 months of this time has been afflicted with this most dreadful of diseases, but thank God is now enjoying good health. Now, sir faith without works I don't believe in. To say I shall be ever grateful to you is one thing, and as I here enclose you one hundred dollars, I have no doubt but you will think this another and quite a different thing. The debt of gratitude I still owe you; but please accept this amount as interest on the debt in advance. Yours, very respectfully, WM. SECORE.

In reference to the almost miraculous efficacy of this truly wonderful medicine, read the following letter from Dr. W. L. Monroe, of Guilford, Ohio, one of the most eminent physicians in that place:

GUILFORD, Ohio, August 17, 1848

Brother laborer in the cause of humanity—Dear sir: It is with no small degree of pleasure that I am enabled to announce to you the complete triumph of your *unequalled medicine* in cases of Epilepsy. I have prescribed it in four instances in this vicinity, and it has been highly successful in all. Three of the patients, I trust, have been radically cured. The fourth one is rapidly improving, and will, I think, without doubt recover. I am not in the habit of prescribing or recommending patent medicines, but when I see an article which promises so much for the relief of suffering humanity, I feel it my duty to recommend it, and I have no hesitation in saying that as soon as the faculty are fully acquainted with the *real merit* of your medicine, they will close their eyes against prejudice and lend you a helping hand. I subscribe myself, yours, sincerely,

(Signed) W. L. MONROE, M. D.

To Dr. S. Hart, New York.

The time is not far distant when thousands who are now trembling under the hand of this dreadful disease, and fearing that every attack may prove fatal will find permanent relief and be restored to new life, by using this celebrated medicine. Over one thousand certificates have been received in testimony of the beneficial results produced by the use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract.

☞Prepared by S. Hart, M. D., New York.

Price, one package,	$3 00
Do. four packages,	10 00
Do. eight packages,	20 00

☞It is carefully packed up in boxes for transportation, and sent to any part of the United States, Texas, Mexico, and West Indies.

THOMAS & MILES, Cincinnati, Ohio, Agents, United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington, N. C; Handand, Hande & Co., Charleston. S. C.; and for sale by most of the principal Druggists throughout the United States.

April 6th, 1849.—[30-1yeow

Farmer's Blacksmithing!

THE subscribers keep on hand, and are constantly making, every description of farming tools in their line, such as PLOUGHS and PLOUGH IRONS, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES, &c. They will give prompt attention to repairing every kind of farming implements. They will also do HORSE-SHOEING in a neat and substantial manner. Terms moderate.

Their shop is on Water street, immediately opposite Col. John McRae's Steam Saw Mill.

SULLIVAN & CAISON.

April 6, 1849—[30-7t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Co-partnership under the firm of

CASHWELL & BLOSSOM.

for the transaction of a Forwarding and General Commission business.

Any business entrusted to us will have our prompt attention.

D. CASHWELL,
JAS. R. BLOSSOM.

Wilmington, April 6th, 1849.—[30-3m

CASHWELL & BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

Nos. 1 & 2, Dickinson's Bull ings, North Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.

Liberal CASH advances made on consignments of *Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.*

April 6th, 1849.—[30-1y

River Improvement.

WE have been requested, by the Commissioners at Pittsboro', to give notice that, in accordance with the 5th section of the Act of the last session of the Legislature, "to improve the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers above Fayetteville," a general meeting of the Stockholders in the above work will be held in Pittsboro', on Saturday, the 14th day of April next, for the purpose of organizing the Company, electing officers. &c. &c.

A full attendance of Stockholders is earnestly desired.

April 6, 1849—[30-2t (com)

Notice!

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD,
April 3d, 1849

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, addressed to the undersigned, at Whiteville, Columbus county, N. C., until Monday, the 16th inst., for grading that portion of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road between Livingston Creek and the Little Pee Dee River.

Also for the Timber for the Truss Work within that distance.

Stockholders who desire to work out their subscriptions on this portion of Road, are requested to make application on or before that time. Profile, &c., of the line may be seen on application to J. Moylan, Principal Assistant Engineer, on the line, or the undersigned, at Whiteville, on the 16th inst. L J. FLEMMING,
Res't Eng. Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road.
April 6, 1849—[30-2t

To all whom it may concern

Persons indebted to Dr. JOHN R. HAWES, will find their notes and accounts in my hands; an early payment of them

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, April 2, 1849.

AGENCY.—James M. Redmond, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any money due us in that section.

☞Wm. Josiah Johnson, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Dr. J. B. Shavy is our authorized agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

☞Joseph R. Kemp, Esq., Postmaster at Kemper Post Office, Bladen County, N. C., is authorized to receipt for any monies due the "Journal" office, and also to receive new subscribers to said paper.

Mr. Polk in N. Orleans.—The New Orleans papers contain glowing accounts of the welcome tendered to the ex-President by the people and authorities of the Crescent City.—The civil and military procession on the occasion of his reception on the 21st, is described as one of the most imposing spectacles which that city has ever witnessed. Throughout, the distinguished visiter was greeted with unostentatious demonstrations of respect, the truly republican character of which enhanced the honor. The shipping in port was decked with colors, and the national flag waved from the public buildings throughout the day. In brief, the warmest friends of the ex-President could not have wished for him a more cordial reception.

The Dinner given by the Municipal Councils of the city, was in every way worthy of the illustrious patriot whom it was intended to honor. The third regular toast being—

Our Guest.—Having filled the highest office in the gift of freemen, he carries to his retirement the united and cordial good wishes of his countrymen for his health and happiness.

The sentiment was received with cheer upon cheer, and when the tumult had subsided, the ex-President rose to reply. He said:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen—It is impossible for me to fully express the gratitude I feel for the honor conferred upon me by the sentiment given, and the cordial manner in which it has been received by the company. I, sir, am no longer entrusted with the insignitia or seals of office, and no longer possess the power of bestowing political patronage, but return to my home with only the proud title of a citle of a citizen of the United States.

In my return to that quiet home, which I long so much to enjoy, the distinguished reception that I have met with, without distinction of party, is the greatest honor of my whole life, and one which will live brightly in my memory to the end of my days.

As to the manner in which I have discharged my public duties during the time I have had the honor to hold the exalted office conferred upon me by the people, my countrymen will decide. All will confess that those duties have involved the most weighty responsibilities.

In returning thanks to the citizens of New Orleans for the high honors they have conferred upon me, it is not my purpose to recapitulate the great events which have occurred during my administration. All will confess that great events, both foreign and domestic, have occurred, seriously affecting the national character; but the policy which I have deemed it my duty to pursue in connec ion with those events has now became a matter of history. How far I have met the general expectation I will not pretend to say, but leave it to the people of the United States to judge.

In return, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, for the flattering manner in which you have received me, I give you the hearty thanks of an humble citizen returning to his home, and beg leave to give you a sentiment:

The City of New Orleans—The great commercial emporium of half a continent: not more distinguished for her commercial eminence than for her courtesy and hospitality.

The festivities of the evening were terminated by the arrival of the hour for Mr. Polk's departure. The ex-President and family were accompanied to the Boat by a concourse of citizens who thronged to the wharf to testify their high respect and appreciation of the distinguished public services of their illustrious guest.

Gen. Taylor and California.—We subjoin below the remarks of the *National Intelligencer* in regard to Gen'l Taylor's course upon the California Bill. This article has been much commented upon as affording a clue to General Taylor's opinions in this matter. We should certainly be much pleased to find from General Taylor, or under his sanction, an explicit repudiation of the Free Soilers, but we confess we can find nothing of the sort so far—certainly not in this article:

It was very natural that the President and his friends should, in common with all the friends of the country, anxiously desire that some law should pass Congress to enable the Executive to govern California; and to prevent those scenes of riot and bloodshed which have disgraced the new territories in their present state of unbridled anarchy, to subject the people, especially the multitudes now proceeding to the gold region, to the salutary restraints of law and order, and to redeem our solemn treaty obligation with Mexico to maintain a government for the protection of the country we had obtained from her. The President and his friends were doubtless earnestly desirous that Congress should fully enable him to see the laws faithfully executed in California and New Mexico. But we can take upon ourselves to say, that it is untrue that either he or they express any preference for Mr. Walker's amendment over Mr. Webster's, or any other proposition equally effective with either to attain the desired end. His object was the establishment of government of some sort, and either provision would have satisfied him which appeared most acceptable to Congress. It is unfounded and malicious to represent him as having sought to throw his weight either for or against the free-soil party.

Should the free-soil party or any portion of it, hereafter be detected in any act evincing a deliberate purpose to prevent the formation of any civil government in California or New Mexico so as to keep up agitation between the North and the South for sectional party objects, the President may find it to be his solemn duty to frown indignantly on that, as not merely the first dawning, but the "perfect day" of an attempt to alienate one portion of the Union from another."

Of course, General Taylor wishes this matter settled; but we don't half like the avowal that either proviso "would have satisfied him which appeared most acceptable to Congress." But we do not wish to prejudge the matter, as we repeat that we hope for the best.

The Protocol.—The *Washington Union* of the 31st ult. say: "We feel no difficulty in stating what we have little doubt is the truth, that the Secretary of State (Mr. Clayton) has since addressed a note to Senor Rosas, who has in vain brought up this Protocol, that the administration attached no sort of importance to it, and that they considered the treaty binding upon the two republics. Thus, the administration is acting with a firmness, spirit, and consideration, which were due to the occasion. And thus ends the chapter."

From the New Orleans Delta.

OUR VOLUNTEERS IN YUCATAN.

We publish a letter of our famous correspondent, Captain Tobin, which, though of remote date, refers to events in which the friends of the Yucatan, volunteers take a deep interest, and is in other respects worthy of perusal. We have another of the Captain's epistles on hand, of a later date, which will appear to-morrow.

Valadolid, (Yucatan,) Jan. 18, 1849.

My Dear Delta: Many happy returns of the season! Since shaking hands with you at New Orleans, we have all had plenty of hard marching and hard fighting, sometimes with short commons, and at others with plenty.—Our march commenced on the day we arrived at Sisal, the seaport for Merida, (the capital of the State,) distant thirty-five miles. The road is excellent, and through many beautiful situated villages and ranchos, now nearly destroyed by the Indians. Merida is a very handsome city, and contains 25,000 inhabitants; it is said to have had a population of 60,000 some years ago. We remained there four days, mustering in the companies, and commissioning the officers. My commission was that of First Lieutennt. During our stay, a feast day occured, and we had a good opportunity of seeing the Yucateca belles. They drove during the evening, in their volantes, round and round the Corso, (their promenade,) and made a graceful display until after dusk. Many of them are as fair as the whitest Northern ladies, and all elegantly and tastefully dressed. As to the Peones, or serfs, the men are low-sized and athletic, and the women, short, dumpy and very square built, and look, at a first sight, rear view, like a feather-bed, or a whale's tongue. Our route from Merida was through a large number of ruined ranchos and towns, to Taesucah, one hundreu and fifty-miles, which we made at the rate of fifteen or eighteen miles per night, resting during the heat of the day, wherever water could procured, and that was no easy matter. I have not seen a stream yet, and wells are from six to twelve miles a part, and one hundred feet deep, so that unless we carry buckets and ropes, which we now do, they are of but little if any service to us. At one small village, a curious animal, called a Padre, got very drunk amongst the boys, and made a foolish display of a valuable silver chalice, richly chased with gold. In the morning the Padre awoke, missed his chalice, and complained outrageously to Col. White of the theft. The Padre was a filthy little disgrace to his profession, and looked like a man who wanted his bitters badly; and Col. White was obliged to turn him off, after an inaffectual attempt to discover the thief. The Padre then poured out his bile on me in Spanish, and I was forced to threaten him with a *calabash*, before he sheered off. This excited Capt. M's anger; and he swore, "no matter how big a blackguard the Padre was, his gown ought to protect him." He then accused me of having stolen the chalice myself. I returned the compliment, and told him I'd publish it. "Oh! don't, said he, "for the Lord's sake; what would Father Mullen or my wife say, if they heard of it? They'd think it was true." Some one composed a dogrel on it in this wise:

> "At Home, M. is thought a saint,
> At sacrilege he'd surely faint;
> But, here, with vip'rous, fiendish malice,
> He stole a drunken Padre's chalice."

The verse was chanted by every one, and the poor Captain became furious; but he was completely exonerated from the charge on Christmas day, when we got into our first action with the Indians, and the first man killed was the veritable thief.

We reached Taesucah, one hundred and eighty-eight miles from Sisal, on the 23d December, rested the 24th, and started on the 25th in search of the enemy; and, on my word, they were not hard to find. I had thought, at first, this was a mere irruption of savage Indians; but, I now discovered, that it is in reality a sort of servile war, and the Spartacus is a half breed—a cross between a British subject and a native of the soil; he is called *Prince Pat*, and is said to be a man of talent, education and wealth. Our road had been cut through a dense chapparal, and was very tortuous. At almost every angle, Prince Pat displayed his talents in the construction of barricades, (here called trancheros,) and their sites were chosen with a skill that would not be discreditable to the most accomplished engineer from West Point.

At half a league's distance the firing began from behind the trancheros; and, the Yucatecos, led by their own officers, slipped into the chapparal, on either side the road, and acted as flankers; and, on a signal from their bugles, the Americans charged in front, and in this way carried a dozen or fifteen barricades, led on for the most part by Col. White himself, though many of us remonstrated with him, and requested to be allowed to take his place. Capt. Linton's company, which was in the advance, was completely knocked up by the constant running from barricade to barricade; and Capt. Freeland, who came next, was soon in the same fix. My little crowd passed Capt. F. with a hole in his hat, and seven of his men dead or wounded near him. I thought we were ahead, and had only time to say, "Bad luck to you, Capt. Jack;" and received for answer, "The same to you, George." We then rushed on, and carried four more ranchetos, and, in obedience to a call from the bugles, returned to Taesucah, seven miles, carrying with us twenty-six killed and wounded Americans. Five were killed on the spot, four have since died, and the balance are more or less wounded. The Yucatecos lost fifteen or twenty men. They are excellent soldiers—far superior to the Mexicans of the North. Amongst our dead is Lieut. Gallagher, of Capt. Molloy's company. He fell pierced through the body with one ball, and through the thigh with another; a third also took off the top of a finger. He lingered thirty-six hours; had every attention paid him; and was buried with the honors of war. It may be gratifying to his friends to learn, that Col. Sartinez, the commandant of Taesucah, being informed that he was a Catholic, ordered a solemn, military-religious mass to be celebrated for his soul in the Cathedral; and the spectacle was one of the most imposing I ever witnessed. Peace to his ashes!

The Temporary Closing of our Coal Mines.—That our friends abroad may understand the object of suspending all shipments of Coal from this county for three weeks, we desire to explain, viz: Since the railroad has opened access to the market in the winter season, it has been the improvident custom of our miners to pile up coal on the wharves at Philadelphia, in advance of the spring market.—This coal being in great part the cuttings of gangways and other preparatory *dead work* in the mines, they have always sold it at less than it cost, in consideration of getting it removed at all; for otherwise they could not open out work enough for their calculations in the ensuing season. Now this coal, cumbering the opening market and thus artificially depressed, has had the effect (that ought to have been foreseen,) of establishing a standard in the view of dealers in the city for fixing the price, permanently, below the cost of production.

Our miners have been beggared into an understanding of their error, and they find their only protection lies in retracing their steps and getting a firm footing again on safer ground, which it is their resolution never again to abandon. They want a fair market, not arbitrarily fixed rates. Certainly they should have prices that will afford to their laboring men something more than four dollars a week, *payable in Store Orders!*—equal to not over three dollars in cash!!

Three weeks are thought about long enough to use up all the piled-up stock on the wharves of the city. This unhealthy over-feed being removed, the trade can start fair: the want of the consumer being then just about equal to the desire of the producer to supply it.

Pottsville Emporium.

If the Plague had offices to give, the Plague would find worshippers.

From the Charleston Evening News.

SCRAPS FROM MY NOTE BOOK.

No. III.

BY LAURIE TODD.

When contemplating a voyage across the Atlantic, the thoughts of three months idleness was a terror to my mind. My books were in the hold, shut up. However I soon found employment enough. The Captain selected every seventh man as head of a mess, who was to receive from the mate, on Monday morning, the biscuit for the week, and divide it in seven equal shares, giving every man his due; he was also to receive from the cook the boiled beef and potatoes for dinner. I was one of the seventh-men, and thus had something to do. I also assisted the cook and the steward in the cabin, and so lived sumptuously every day, dining on roast pigs and fowls with these two subordinates, while my fellows in the steerage were chewing junk beef and hard biscuits; thus time passed easy.

On the 16th of June, at 10 a. m., we came to anchor in the East River. New York made a very poor appearance in those days—all the stores were frame buildings, one only excepted, it belonged to Gov. —— and Kimble, in Governeur's Lane. The city contained only sixty thousand inhabitants. Three steeples were all that could be seen from the water, viz: Trinity, Middle Dutch, (now the Post Office,) and St. George's Chapel, in Beekman street. St. Paul's Steeple had just commenced building that summer. Most of the houses were frames, covered with shingles. The City Hotel, in Broadway, erected in 1794, was the first house covered with slates in America.

The first night I slept on shore was at No. 8 Dutch street, in a miserable garret covered with shingles. The night was hot, (17th of June,) the garret was alive with fleas, flies, bugs, and musquitos—I could not sleep.—Midnight commenced with a tremendous storm; the thunder rolled, the winds blew, and the rain beat on the roof. My head lay within eighteen inches of the shingles, and it was the first time I had heard rain fall on shingles. I knew not what it meant—such blazing of lightning, such rattling of thunder; we have none such in Scotland. I thought heaven and earth was contending; it put me in bodily fear, and I wished myself at home again. In fifty minutes this war of elements ceased, but fear had driven sleep from my eyes.

I arose at daylight, then 3 a. m., sore in person, depressed in spirits, with a headache to crown the whole. Not liking to disturb the family at an hour so early, to amuse the time I unpacked my box of books, not with the intention of reading, but to see their condition, and to give them the air, (for they had been thirteen weeks in the hold of the vessel.) The box had been packed by the hands of my father, and the first book on the top was a small Pocket Bible. I opened the book merely to see if the paper was mildewed by long and damp confinement. I was thinking of him who placed this best of books where it must draw my first attention. "My son," were the first words—(I fancied my father spoke.) I read on, more and more interested by every verse, till I came to the end. On looking up I found I had been reading in the third chapter of the Proverbs. Now Mister, Mistress, or Miss reader, take up thy Bible, and imagine thyself in my situation—a boy of twenty, yet a child in appearance, and as regards men and their manners, a babe—never till this having been twenty miles from the cottage of my birth, without a friend to counsel or direct, and funds reduced to three English coppers—(happily I was engaged to work.) Now you may read the chapter. I know not what you think, but in my singular situation, had a scroll, written within and without, been blown from the clouds through the open casement in my bedroom, containing the words of that chapter, I could not more have looked on it as an immediate message from heaven. Be it as it may, it revived my drooping spirits, drove the pain from the bones, and the aching from my head. I grasped my hammer and went forth with a light heart to commence a new career, resolving to take the Bible for my pilot, and this chapter for my chart. I now have in my store in King street this self-same identical Bible, from whence I read this, my first chapter in America.* On the second day after our landing, my brother and I commenced nail-making in the same shop. The weather was very hot. Blowing at the fire, and hammering red-hot iron, I thought, was more than I could endure. I resolved that as soon as I earned money enough to pay my passage, I would return to Scotland. You will see in the sequel that the plan I was following to take me out of the country, was the means which Providence employed to keep me in the country. I was paid ten cents per pound for making nails; and that I might sooner earn my passage money, I rose early. One morning at 4 A. M., while going to work, I perceived a young woman coming along in a contrary direction. We met at the corner of Liberty street and Broadway. She turned the corner and pursued her course onward towards the battery. I stood looking after her a few minutes, and wondering in my heart what should occasion a young woman so well dressed to be abroad so early. At this period, the dress of a young woman consisted of a long flowing robe, drawn together and tied under the neck with a silk cord, and again tied round the waist with a ribbon; it terminated in a long trail or train, such as you have seen in printings of the Goddess of Liberty, on a tall, handsome shape—I think it more became the ladies than any fashion, either before or since—the head was adorned with a small black beaver hat, the rim turned up on each side, so as to show the ears. The greater the profusion of hair, the more it was thought fashionable. It was combed to its full length, tied at the extreme point; this point fastened on the crown with a pin, leaving a broad fold to rest between the shoulders. This young woman was tall, as straight as an Indian arrow, and walked with a measured step, like a sentry before the step of his General; her hair was flaxen, her countenance pale and sedate, with a faint, *Lady Humelike blush* on her cheek. In short, I thought she was the most perfect specimen of nature's female grandeur I ever had beheld. It was enough for me that I thought so, tho' Mr. Bachelor may have thought otherwise. We met on the same spot, and the same early hour, three mornings in succession, she turning her steady step to the battery, I gazing after and wondering what should arouse the gentle being so early. But how, without any premeditation, I one night met her in company, the negotiation, the declaration and subsequent contest, will appear in No. 4.

*Some time in 1804, when conversing with Mr. Thomas Paine about the influence of the Bible on society, I related to him this anecdote, and read the chapter. He listened with attention. Having finished reading, now, says I, Mr. Paine, could you make me believe that this Book is a lie? What substitute would you have given me in such an emergency? With a good natured smile, and placing his hand on my shoulder, he replied—"Thou art a young enthusiast."

A New Race.—A hitherto unknown race of people has been discovered in the interior of Africa. The men are tall and powerfully built, standing 7 to 7½ English feet in height, and black in color, although destitute of the usual character of negroes, in features. Mehemet Ali sent an expedition up the "white Nile" in search of gold, and there found this new race of people—1,500 of whom, armed to the teeth, came down to the shore of the river where the vessel lay! The name of the kingdom occupied by the people is Bari, and its capital Patenja. They raise wheat, tobacco, &c., and manufacture their own weapons.

No Wine.—Frederic A. Page, of Providence, has been sentenced to a fine of twenty dollars for selling a quantity of wine for communion service, the Court having decided that such a use is neither "medicinal" nor "artistical."

Socialism.—M. Cabet, the French socialist, arrived at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 10th instant, with 360 followers, *en route* for Fort Madison, Iowa.

From Willis's Home Journal.

THE NIGHT FUNERAL OF A SLAVE.

February, 1849.

Messrs. Editors.—Travelling recently, on business, in the interior of Georgia, I reached just at sunset, the mansion of the proprietor, through whose estate for the last half hour of my journey, I had pursued my way. My tired companion pricked his ears, and with a low whisper indicated his pleasure, as I turned up the broad avenue leading to the house. Calling to a black boy in view I bade him inquire of his owner if I could be accomodated with lodgings for the night.

My request brought the proprietor himself to the door, and from thence to the gate when after a scrutinizing glance at my person, and equipment he enquired my name, business and destination.—I promptly responded to his questions, and he invited me to alight and enter the house, in the true spirit of Southern hospitality.

He was apparently thirty years of age, and evidently a man of education and refinement. I soon observed an air of gloomy abstraction about him; he said but little, and even that little seemed the result of an effort to obviate the seeming want of civility to a stranger. At supper, the mistress of the mansion appeared, and did the honors of the table, in her particular department; she was excedingly lady-like and beautiful, *only as Southern women are*, that is beyond comparison with those of any other portion of this republic I have ever seen. She retired immediately after supper, and a servant handing some splendid Habannas on a small silver tray, we had just seated ourselves comfortably before the enormous fire of oak wood when a servant appeared at the end door near my host hat in hand, and uttered in subdued but distinct tones the, to me, startling words—

'Master, de coffin hab come.'

'Very well,' was the only reply, and the servant disappeared.

My host remarked my gaze of inquisitive wonder, and replied to it—

'I have been sad, sad,' said he, 'to-day. I have had a greater misfortune than I have experienced since my father's death. I lost this morning the truest and the most reliable friend I had in the world—one whom I have been accustomed to honor and respect since my earliest recollection; he was the playmate of my father's youth, and the mentor of mine; a faithful servant, an honest man and a sincere christian. I stood by his bedside to-day and with his hands clasped in mine, I heard the last words he uttered; they were, 'Master, meet me in heaven."

His voice faltered a moment, and he continued after a pause, with increased excitement—

'His loss is a melancholly one to me. If I left my home, I said to him, 'John; see that all things are taken care of,' and knew that my wife and child, property and all, were as safe as though they were guarded by a hundred soldiers. I never spoke a harsh word to him in all my life, for he never merited it. I have a hundred others, many of them faithful and true, but his loss is irreparable.'

I come from a section of the Union where slavery does not exist; and I brought with me all the prejudices which so generally prevail in the free States in regard to this institution.' I had already seen much to soften these, but the observation of years would have failed to give me so clear an insight into the relation between master and servant as this simple incident. It was not the haughty planter, the lordly tyrant, talking of his dead slave, as of his dead horse, but the kind hearted gentleman, lamenting the loss, and eulogizing the virtues of his good old *friend*.

After an interval of silence, my host resumed—

'There are,' said he, 'many of the old man's relatives and friends who would wish to attend his funeral. To afford them an opportunity, several plantations have been notified that he will be buried to-night; some, I presume, have already arrived; and desiring to see that all things are properly prepared for his interment, I trust you will excuse my absence for a few moments.'

'Most certainly, sir; but,' I added, 'If there is no impropriety, I would be pleased to accompany you.'

'There is none,' he replied; and I followed him to one of a long row of cabins, situated at the distance of some three hundred yards from the mansion. The house was crowded with negroes, who all arose on our entrance, and many of them exchanged greetings with my host, in tones that convinced me that *they* felt that *he* was an object of sympathy from *them!* The corpse was deposited in the coffin, attired in a shroud of the finest cotton materials, and the coffin itself painted black.

The master stopped at his head, and laying his hand upon the cold brow of his faithful bondsman, gazed long and intently upon features with which he had been so long familiar, and which he now looked upon for the last time on earth; raising his eyes at length and glancing at the serious countenances now bent upon his, he said solemnly and with much feeling—

'He was a faithful servant and a true christian; if you follow his example, and live as he lived, none of you need fear when the time comes for you to lay here.'

A patriarch, with the snow of eighty winters on his head, answered—

'Master, it is true, and we will try to live like him.'

There was a murmur of general assent, and after giving some instructions relative to the burial, we returned to the dwelling.

About nine o'clock a servant appeared with the notice that they were ready to move, and to know if further instructions were necessary. My host remarked to me, that by stopping into the piazza, I would probably witness, to me, a novel scene. The procession had moved, and its route led within a few yards of the mansion. There were one hundred and fifty negroes, arranged four deep, and following a wagon, in which was placed the coffin; down the entire length of the line, at intervals of a few feet, on each side, were carried torches of the resinous pine, and here called lightwood. About the centre was stationed the black preacher, a man of gigantic frame and stentorian lungs, who gave out from memory the words of a hymn suitable to the occasion. The Southern negroes are proverbial for the melody and compass of their voices, and I thought that hymn, mellowed by distance, the most solemn and yet the sweetest music that had ever fallen upon my ear. The stillness of the night and strength of their voices, enabled me to distinguish the air at the distance of half a mile.

It was to me a strange and solemn scene, and no incident of my life has impressed me with more powerful emotions than the night funeral of the poor negro. For this reason, I have hastily and most imperfectly sketched its leading features. Previous to retiring to my room, I saw, in the hands of a daughter of the lady at whose house I stopped for the night, a number of The Home Journal, and it occurred to me to send this to your paper, perfectly indifferent whether it be published or not. I am but a brief sojourner here. I hail from a colder clime, where it is our proud boast that all men *are* free and equal. I shall return to my Northern home, deeply impressed with the belief, that, dispensing with the name of freedom, the negroes of the South are the happiest and most contented people on the face of the earth.

Yours, VIATOR.

A Thought Worth Remembering.—At the late anniversary of the New York Typographical Society, the veteran Noah gave the following admirable sentiment:

"*The Printer's Apprentice.*—May he always bear in mind that he may be a journeyman; the journeyman that he may be the proprietor and editor; and the editor that he may enjoy the highest honors in the gift of the republic."

There is something so great in a simple, good action, that the man who, in his whole life, has performed even one, can never be wholly despicable.

Power of Faith—Wherever we are, and however it is with us, faith sees that God is always the same, and is all sufficient. Faith does not look at the difficulties in our way but listens to the voice of the promises, and rests on the faithfulness of Him that hath promised. God will hear no voice but that of faith; and when faith speaks, God always hears. "Ask what you will, and it shall be given you" Faith honors God with confidence, and he crowns faith with success.

Jones.

A Thief taken by the Button.—A clue to some burglars in New York, who had been committing heavy depredations, was obtained by the slight circumstance that one lost a button from his coat while robbing a store, which being found, was discovered to agree with the buttons upon the coat of an individual at the theatre, who afterwards proved to be the robber. On another fellow was discovered a pair of flash suspenders, matching others in the same store.

A Thundering Fountain.—The largest artificial fountain in the world is at Chatworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, England. It shoots up, almost like lightning, a column of water, 267 feet high, more than one hundred feet higher than Niagara Falls, and about fifty feet higher than the Bunker Hill monument.

Law Notice.

THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office on the corner of Second and Princess streets, Nixon's basement.

ED. CANTWELL.

Wilmington, N. C., March, 1849.

**Having established an Agency in the city of Washington, he is prepared to give prompt attention to all claims for Extra Pay, Mileage, Subsistence, &c., growing out of the late wars with Mexico and Great Britain, and under the various Pensions and Bounty Laws passed to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service.

FRESH BEEF! MUTTON! &c. &c.

James Petteway, respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he will resume the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in said town on or about the 10th of October next. He takes occasion here to return his thanks to his old customers, and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a renewal of their patronage.

He will endeavor, at all times, to keep his stall at the new Market-house supplied with the best of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, and PORK.

Drovers will find it to their interest to call on him before disposing of their stock.

Sept. 22, 1848. 2-tf

LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to a generous public for the hitherto liberal patronage he has received; and at the same time most respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, next door above the Hanover House, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, (his old stand,) is still open for the reception of transient or steady *Boarders*. He will at all times be happy to wait upon those who shall favor him with their custom, and he will spare no pains to render them comfortable while they are with him. His table is furnished with the best the market affords.

His BAR ROOM, at the old well known Rock Spring, will be found at all times handsomely filled up with the best of Liquors and Refreshments.

DAVID THALLY.

Sept 1, 1848[—51-1y

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.

October 16, 1846

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS,
Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., &c.

The Subscriber has and is now receiving his large stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., &c., selected by himself from the largest Importers and Manufactures in the Northern cities, consisting in part of the following:

Calomel, gum opium, do Assafœtida, do camphor, do aloes soc, do do cape, do guaiac. do arabic, rad columbo, do gentian, do seneca. do rhatany, do velerian, ess peppermint, do cinnamon, do lemon, castor oil by gallon or bottle, pv Jalap, do rhubarb, do ipecac, do columbo, do pink root, do galls, do aloes, do opium, do gamboge, cinnamon, cloves, black pepper, mace, allspice, nutmegs, quassia, epsom salts. glauber, sal. nitre, do soda, do tartar, bi carb soda, cream tartar, snake root, pink do, fol senna, do digitalis, do Buchu, do uva ursi, sarsaparilla, ext jalap, Resp'd guaiac.

CHEMICALS.

Sulph Quinine, di arsenitic feroc potass, phos ammonia, denar opium, iodine, Citric acid, citrate of iron et quinine, soluble citrate of iron, valerinate of zinc, sulph morphine, act. do, salacine, iod. of mercury, do iron, do syrup of, do lead. do arsenic, strychnine, veratrine, chloroform, piperine, hydr. potas, agt. nit, pure; do do No. 2; or silver.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Townsend's, Carpenter's, Sands', Webster's and Grafenburg's SARSAPARILLAS, Sands' Iod of do; Jayne's expectorant; Wright's, Clickener's, Tippel's, Wistar's, Brandreth's, Gordon's, Grafenburg's, Beckwith's, Jayne's san., and Champion's PILLS; Indian Panacea, Swaine's do, Child'rn's do; Cheesman's balsam; Perry's dead shot, Gray's ointment, Wister's balsam of Wild Cherry, Swayne's syrup do; Taylor's balsam liverwort, Thompson's eye water. Fahnestocks vermifuge, House's Indian tonic, Rowand's tonic mixt re, Olasanian balsam, Tousey's master of pain, &c.

PAINTS, OIL, DYESTUFFS.

Spanish brown, venitian red. red lead, chrome green, chrome green in oil, white lead ground, pure extra, and No. 1, chrome yellow, black lead, linseed oil, train, oil, log wood, copperas, indigo, madder.

PERFUMERY, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

German cologne, french do, fancy soaps, plain do, toilet powder; fine tooth, hair, nail, comb, shaving, cloth, and flesh Brushes; cut velvet card cases, ox marrow, pomatum, hair dye, tooth powder, do restoratives, hair tonic, Rowland's macassar oil, military shaving soap, Lubin's extract, jasmin, magnolia, vervien, jocky club musk, ambozoisic, migionette, mousseline, tooth picks, Preston's volatile salts, powder boxes and puffs, segar cases, motto wafers, trans. do, Roussel's cream, combs, fancy note paper, toilet bottles of cut glass, do do gilt, tooth paste, cassada oil, bears do., &c.

For flavoring Ices, Jellies, Custards, Sauces, Pastry, Syrnps, &c.

Meakin's ext of rose, do do nutmeg, Preston's ext of lemon, do do vannilla, orange flower water, tonka beans, nutmegs, cinnamon, rose water peach water. Essences of all kinds, for sale by

WM. H. LIPPITT,
e20 Druggist & Chemists.

LINSEED OIL.

Just received by the subscriber, a fine lot of Linseed Oil, and always on hand.

W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

MUSLIN, EDGINGS, AND INSERTINGS, which I offer at from 6 to 10 cents per yard. A large assortment, just received by the Mary Powell.

S. HOFFMAN.

Dec. 1, 1848—[12-tf

FISH LINES AND HOOKS.

ALL varieties of Silk, Hemp, Grass and Cotton Lines, Hooks of all sizes and shapes. For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

CREW LISTS.

A large supply of Crew Lists on hand, and for sale low, at the Journal Office.

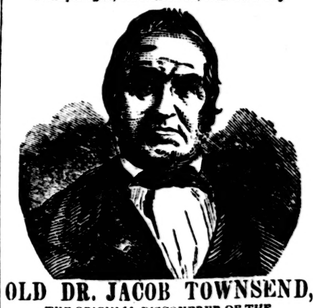
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

ALL varieties, for sale low at
m2 HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau-st., New York City.



OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared on *scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvelous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*, and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing structure of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Sneezing, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE OF DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and [illegible] *the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, exploding, and damaging other goods. Must not the horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*It must put acid into a system already diseased with acid.* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and [illegible] worse to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation?

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article*! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and crimations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it underst